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HONORS TO MORSE.

Imposing Ceremonies in This City Yesterday.

Unvailing of the Statue at Central Park.

Addresses by Gov. Hoffman, Wm. C. Bryant and Mayor Hall.

Congratulatory Telegrams From President Grant and Others.

Grand Meeting at the Academy of Music Last Night.

Addresses by Prof. Morse, Gen. Banks, Wm. Orton, Esq., and Others.

The public honors which were paid to Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, in this City, yesterday, were richly deserved by the eminent and veteran electrician, to whom the whole human race is deeply indebted for his great invention. High civic functionaries, and gentlemen distinguished in literature and art united in paying eloquent tribute to the author of the telegraph system, which is ultimately bound to make the "whole world kin." The ceremony of unveiling the statue of Prof. Morse was one of the most brilliant ever witnessed of its kind, and attracted a multitude belonging both to the humblest and loftiest stations in life. It seemed as if the people looked on the statue as likely to become one of the greatest ornaments of the lovely Park of which the City is so proud. The ceremonies closed with a grand meeting in the evening at Academy of Music, where the praises of Prof. Morse were renewed by gifted orators.

EXCURSION OF THE TELEGRAPHIC FRATERNITY.

An excursion down the Bay was given yesterday forenoon, under the auspices of Messrs. L. G. Tillotson & Co., to the telegraphic superintendents and operators visiting this City to attend the inauguration of the Morse statue. At 10 o'clock the party assembled at the foot of Chambers-street, and almost completely filled the steamer *James Fisk, Jr.*, which had been chartered for the occasion. A band of music was on board, and speech-making was begun soon after leaving the wharf. Rev. Matthew Hale Smith spoke of the great influence for good which the telegraph had had on the material and spiritual prosperity of the country. He was followed by Messrs. Ashley, Stover and Brooks, all of whom spoke on subjects appertaining to the event that had called them together. Mr. Stover presented a series of resolutions which were unanimously passed, extending the thanks of the excursionists to Messrs. L. G. Tillotson & Co., for their consideration in proposing, and their exertions in carrying out the excursion. After a short trip down the Bay and up the East River, the company was landed at Chambers-street at about 1 o'clock. Among the gentlemen present, were Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts, Rev. Dr. Ormiston and Messrs. Daker, Smythe and Sibley.

CEREMONIES AT THE PARK.

Yesterday, at 4 P. M., the ceremony of unvailing the statue of Prof. Morse took place at the Central Park. The location chosen for the statue is on the left hand side of the principal drive running past the Casino, and near Eighty-third-street. The statue has been repeatedly described, and it may therefore be said, in brief, that it is of bronze, seven feet in height, standing on a base of Quincy granite eight feet in height, and represents Prof. Morse, standing erect, with his left hand resting on a telegraphic instrument, and his right holding a slip of paper.

Two small stands had been erected, one on each side of the statue, which was covered by the national flag. One of the stands was devoted to the accommodation of the speakers and their friends, and the other to invited guests. A band was stationed on the hill behind, and during the intervals between the speeches discoursed some inspiriting music. On the drive and the surrounding greensward, about 2,000 spectators were assembled.

At the opening of the ceremonies both stands were filled with spectators. Among those on the principal one were Gov. Hoffman and Mayor Hall, Cyrus W. Field, Peter Cooper, Judge Chas. P. Daly, Wm. C. Bryant, Gens. Ward, Johnson and McQuade, Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts; Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Byron M. Pickett, designer of the statue; Wilson G. Hunt, and many other well-known gentlemen.

Gov. Hoffman having called the meeting to order made the following address:

GOV. HOFFMAN'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen: We are met to witness the completion of a statue, erected in honor of an American citizen who is still living. In the most conspicuous and the most beautiful of the public grounds of the chief city of this western hemisphere this statue of Samuel F. B. Morse shall stand for ages. The enduring material of which it is made may, in the long lapse of time, crumble; yet his name will not be lost to the memory of man. By his own works he has secured for it immortality. So long as language lasts it will be spoken and honored. The faculty of speaking is the gift whereby God has favored man above his other creatures. By it we are enabled to utter to our neighbor our wants, our sufferings, our sympathies, every idea and feeling which arise within us. Anxious to pay to his memory its highest honors, the world has sought, during all history, to discover the name of the inventor of the alphabet. By means of it we were empowered to speak to the eye as well as to the ear, and to transport to the most remote parts of the earth the utterances of mind and heart in visible and lasting form. Hours, days, weeks, months may elapse before that which we would have spoken to our absent friends, if at our side, can reach its destination; but, thanks to the alphabet, it reaches them at last, fresh and in perfect keeping. The Creator blessed man by giving him the power of language; and, through the alphabet, how greatly has the blessing been expanded! By it the dead of ages past speak to us today, in their written utterances; and by it we speak to generations yet unborn. Centuries and centuries passed away and this great expansion of the means of intelligent communication was all the improvement to which human invention was equal. In our day a new era has dawned. Again for the second time in the history of the world, the power of language is increased by human agency. Thanks to Samuel F. B. Morse, men speak to one another now, though separated by the width of the earth, with the lightning's speed, and as if standing face to face. If the inventor of the alphabet be deserving of the highest honors, so is he whose great achievement marks this new epoch in the history of language—the inventor of the electric telegraph. We intend that, so far as in us lies, the men who come after us shall be at no loss to discover his name, for want of the recorded testimony of his contemporaries. In doing him, during his life, the extraordinary honor which we are met this day to make complete, we contribute little to his well-earned glory; nevertheless, the people of this great City, represented by their Mayor and the people of two States—the State of his birth, and the State of his adoption—uniting in this ceremonial in the persons of their chosen Chief Magistrates, find great gratification for themselves in this opportunity to testify their appreciation of the honor and the benefits which he has conferred on them and on the country. The Governor of Massachusetts, the native State of Morse, will now unveil the statue, and then William Cullen Bryant will speak to you as he only can speak. How fitting that he who, having before him the letters of the ancient alphabet which Cadmus brought into Greece, has, by his great translation, enabled all English-speaking men to realize today, in their own tongue, the power and genius of Homer, should be our leader on this occasion in paying a just tribute to one who is his friend, and who, like himself, has, from the pursuits of private life, cast real and enduring lustre upon the American name!

On the conclusion of the Governor's address, Gov. Claflin ascended the base of the statue, and withdrew the "Stars and Stripes" with which it was covered, amid the acclamations of the spectators. Music by the band followed, and Mr. Wm. C. Bryant was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

MR. BRYANT'S ADDRESS.

There are two lines in the poem of Dr. Johnson on the "Vanity of Human Wishes," which have passed into a proverb:

> "See nations slowly wise and meanly just,
> To buried merit raise the tardy bust."

It is our good fortune to escape the censure implied in these lines. We come together on the occasion of raising a statue, not to buried but to living merit—to a great discoverer who yet sits among us, a witness of honors which are but the first fruits of that ample harvest which his memory will gather in the long train of seasons yet to come. Yet we cannot congratulate ourselves on having set an example of alacrity in this manifestation of the public gratitude. If our illustrious friend, to whom we now gladly pay these honors, had not lived beyond the common age of man, we should have sorrowfully laid them on his grave. In what I am about to say I shall not attempt to relate the history of the electric telegraph, or discuss the claims of our friend to be acknowledged as its inventor. I took up the other day one of the forty-six volumes of the great biographical dictionary compiled by French authors, and immediately after the name of Samuel Finley Breeze Morse I read the words "inventor of the electric telegraph." I am satisfied with this ascription. It is made by a nation which, having no claims of its own to the invention, is naturally impartial. The words I have given may be taken as an expression of the deliberate judgment of the world, and I should regard it as a waste of your time and mine to occupy the few minutes allotted to me in demonstrating its truth. As to the history of this invention, it is that of most great discoveries. Coldly and doubtingly received at first, its author compelled to struggle with difficulties, to encounter neglect, to contend with rivals, it has gradually gained the public favor till at length it is adopted throughout the civilized world. It now lacks but a few years of half a century since I became acquainted with the man whom this invention has made so famous in all countries. He was then an artist, devoted to a profession in which he might have attained a high rank, had he not, fortunately for his country and the world, left it for a pursuit in which he has risen to a more peculiar eminence. Even then, in the art of painting, his tendency to mechanical invention was conspicuous. His mind, as I remember, was strongly impelled to analyze the processes of his art—to give them a certain scientific precision, to reduce them to fixed rules, to refer effects to clearly-defined causes, so as to put it in the power of the artist to produce them at pleasure and with certainty, instead of blindly groping for them, and, in the end, owing them to some happy accident, or some instinctive effort, of which he could give no account. The mind of Morse was an organizing mind. He showed this in a remarkable manner when he brought together the artists of New-York, then a little band of mostly young men, whose profession was far from being honored as it now is, reconciled the disagreements which he found existing among them, and founded an association, to be managed solely by themselves—the Academy of the Arts of Design—which has since grown to such noble dimensions, and which has given to the artists a consideration in the community far higher than was before conceded to them. This ingenuity in organization, this power of combining the causes which produce given effects into a system, and making them act together to a common end, was not long afterward to be exemplified in a very remarkable manner. The voyage made by Mr. Morse, from Havre to New-York, on board the packet-ship *Sully*, in the year 1832, marks an important era in the history of inventions. In a casual conversation with some of the passengers concerning certain experiments which showed the identity of magnetism and electricity, the idea struck his mind that in a gentle and steady current of the electric fluid there was a source of regular, continued and rapid motions, which might be applied to a machine for conveying messages from place to place, and inscribing them on a tablet at their place of destination. We can fancy the inventor, full of this thought, as he paced the deck of the *Sully*, or lay in his berth, revolving in his mind the mechanical contrivances by which this was to be effected, until the whole process had taken a definite shape in his imagination, and he saw before him all the countries of the civilized world intersected with lines of his electric wire, bearing messages to and fro with the speed of light. I have already said that this invention met with a tardy welcome. It was not till three years after this—that is to say, in 1835—that Morse found means to demonstrate to the public its practicability by a telegraph constructed on an economical scale, and set up at the New-York University, which recorded messages at their place of destination. The public, however, still seemed indifferent; there was none of the loud applause, none of that enthusiastic reception which it now seems natural should attend the birth of so brilliant a discovery. The inventor, however, saw further than we all, and I think never lost courage. Yet I remember that some three or four years after this he said to me with some despondency: "Wheatstone in England, and Steinheil in Bavaria, who have their electric telegraphs, are afforded the means of bringing forward their methods, while to my invention, of earlier date than theirs, my country seems to show no favor." He persevered, however, and the doubts of those who hesitated were finally dispelled in 1844 by the establishment of a telegraph on his plan between Washington and Baltimore. France and other countries on the European Continent soon adopted his invention and vied with each other in rewarding him with honors. The indifference of his countrymen, which he could not but acutely feel, gave place to pride in his growing fame, and today we express our admiration for his genius and our gratitude for the benefit he has conferred upon the world by erecting this statue, which has just been unvailed to the public.

It may be said, I know, that the civilized world is already full of memorials which speak the merit of our friend, and the grandeur and utility of his invention. Every telegraphic station is such a memorial; every message sent from one of these stations to another may be counted among the honors paid to his name. Every telegraphic wire strung from post to post, as it hums in the wind, murmurs his eulogy. Every sheaf of wires laid down in the deep sea, occupying the bottom of soundless abysses, to which human sight has never penetrated, and carrying the electric pulse, charged with the burden of human thought from continent to continent, from the Old World to the New, is a testimonial to his greatness. Nor are these wanting in the solitudes of the land. Telegraphic lines crossing the breadth of our Continent, climbing hills, descending into valleys, threading mountain passes, silently proclaim the great discovery and its author to the uninhabited desert. Even now there are plans for putting a girdle of telegraphic stations around the globe, which in all probability will never be disused, and will convey a knowledge of his claims on the gratitude of mankind to millions who will never see the statue erected today. Thus the Latin inscription in the Church of St. Paul's, in London, referring to Sir Christopher Wren, its architect, "If you would behold his monument look around you." may be applied in a far more comprehensive sense to our friend, since the great globe itself has become his monument. All this may be said and all this would be undeniably true, but our natural instincts are not thus satisfied. It is not the name of a benefactor merely, it is the person that we cherish, and we require, whenever it is possible, the visible presentment of his face and form to aid us in keeping the idea of his worth before our minds. Who would willingly dispense with the image of Washington as we have it in painting and sculpture, and consent that it should be removed from the walls of our dwellings and from all public places, and that the calm countenance and majestic presence with which we associate so many virtues should disappear and be utterly and forever forgotten? Who will deny that by means of these resemblances of his person we are the more frequently reminded of the reverence we owe to his memory? So in the present instance, we are not willing that our idea of Morse should be reduced to a mere abstraction. We are so constituted that we insist upon seeing the form of that brow beneath which an active, restless, creative brain devised the mechanism that was to subdue the most wayward of the elements to the service of man and make it his obedient messenger. We require to see the eye that glittered with a thousand lofty hopes, when the great discovery was made, and the lips that curled with a smile of triumph when it became certain that the lightning of the clouds would become tractable to the most delicate touch. We demand to see the hand which first strung the wire by whose means the slender currents of the electric fluid were taught the alphabet of every living language—the hand which pointed them to the spot where they were to inscribe and leave their messages. All this we have in the statue which has this day been unvailed to the eager gaze of the public, and in which the artist has so skillfully and faithfully fulfilled his task as to satisfy those who are the hardest to please, the most intimate friends of the original. But long may it be, my friends—very long—before any such resemblance of our illustrious friend shall be needed by those who have the advantage of his acquaintance, to refresh the image of his form and bearing as it exists in their minds. Long may we keep with us what is better than the statue—the noble original; long may it remain among us in a healthful and serene old age; late, very late, may He who gave the mind to which we owe the grand discovery today commemorated, recall it to His more immediate presence that it may be employed in a higher sphere and in a still more beneficial activity.

Mayor Hall then made a few remarks, in which he said: "New-York accepts this bronze, and pledges herself to guard it with honor and pride, so long as this Central Park exists, a monument of our citizens' love of all that is beautiful in nature and art."

Mr. Cyrus W. Field read telegrams received from Gov. Randolph, of New-Jersey, and President Grant, and one dated, as Mr. Field said, from "the little village of London" at 8:20 P.M., and which was received here at 3:54 P. M.

A prayer by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, and the singing of the "Doxology," closed the proceedings.

TELEGRAM FROM PRESIDENT GRANT.

The following dispatch was received from the President:

'Long Branch, N. J., June 6, 1871.

James D. Reid, Esq., Chairman Morse Telegraph Committee.

Dear Sir: I am just in receipt of your invitation on behalf of 10,000 telegraphic laborers to be present on Saturday next at the inauguration of the statue in honor of Prof. Morse. Plans made previous to the receipt of your invitation will prevent my acceptance, but do not prevent my appreciation of the services rendered to science and the wants of commerce, trade and travel, by the distinguished man in whose honor you meet. Your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT.

THE CELEBRATION AT THE ACADEMY.

The Academy of Music was filled to overflowing, last evening, by an assemblage anxious to do honor to the Father of Telegraphy. The stage was fully occupied by distinguished gentlemen from this and other cities, and conspicuous among them were Prof. Morse, Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts, and Staff; Marshal Lefferts, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Horace Greeley, Wilson G. Hunt, Cyrus W. Field and others. Hon. Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, occupied the chair, and at his right was seated Prof. Morse, while in front was a table on which was placed one of the instruments used on the first telegraph line between Baltimore and Washington, and which was, during the evening, employed to transmit the farewell dispatch by Prof. Morse. The exercises commenced with music by the Governor's Island Band, after which Rev. Howard Crosby offered prayer. Hon. William Orton then delivered the introductory address, as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM ORTON.

After referring to the early efforts of Prof. Morse to establish his invention by obtaining an appropriation from Congress twenty-eight years ago, he said: The petitioner for that appropriation is the honored guest of this occasion; and the purpose for which he sought it was to test the practicability of electric telegraph. But the acorn is not an oak, nor is a handful of seed the certain evidence of an abundant harvest. The appropriation was expended on a line from Baltimore to Washington, which was completed in 1844, and, after trial, it was abandoned by the Government, with an official announcement that its receipts could not be made to equal its expenses. Such a declaration, from such a source could not fail to result in discouragement to the inventor, as well as to those who were beginning to consider the propriety of investing capital in a larger experiment. Companies were formed, however, which succeeded in extending the lines to Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Buffalo and other cities, so that by 1850 the utility of the telegraph had been successfully demonstrated, and almost the entire world is now embraced within its net-work of lines. Europe possesses 450,000 miles of wire and 13,000 stations; America, 180,000 miles, and 6,000 stations; India, 14,000 miles, and 200 stations; and Australia, 10,000 miles and 270 stations; and the extension throughout the world is at the rate of 100,000 miles of wire per annum. There are, in addition, 30,000 miles of submarine telegraph wire now in successful operation, extending beneath the Atlantic and German Oceans; the Baltic, North, Mediterranean, Red, Arabian, and China Seas; the Persian Gulf, the Bay of Biscay, the Strait of Gibraltar, and the Gulfs of Mexico and St. Lawrence. More than 20,000 cities and villages are now linked in one continuous chain of telegraphic stations. The mysterious wire, with its subtle influence, traverses all civilized lands, and passes beneath oceans, seas and rivers, bearing messages of business and friendship, and constantly, silently but powerfully contributing to the peace, happiness and prosperity of all mankind. In but few instances have statues been erected to living men in token of the gratitude of their fellows for benefits conferred, enjoyed and appreciated. Our work—although in honor of a man—commemorates an achievement which, in the infancy of its results, has already conferred inestimable benefits upon the people of more than half the globe, without having occasioned a pang of sorrow to a single human being. If he is entitled to be esteemed a benefactor who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before—with what honors shall we crown him through whom wars have been postponed and shortened—peace promoted and extended—time annihilated and distance abolished—and all the highest and noblest faculties of man multiplied, extended and enlarged. Wonderful art! Most fortunate of artists! The loveliest tints that glow beneath the pencil will fade away; the granite and bronze this day reared will yield their particles one by one till not a trace remains; but the fame of our artist, and the wonder of his art will go down the ages with civilization and Christianity, till "the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

Dr. George B. Loring then delivered an address on the theme of "The Telegraph, International Intercourse and Commerce." Dr. G. W. Sampson, President of Columbia College, at Washington, D. C., then spoke to the theme of "The Telegraph, Literature and Journalism." Gen. N. P. Banks spoke to the theme of "The Telegraph as a Natural Defense," and all three speakers closed with glowing eulogiums to the venerable Professor sitting before them.

THE FAREWELL MESSAGE.

At 9 o'clock Mr. Orton announced that the hour had arrived when the circuits were made which placed every principal city in the Union and Canada in communication with the instrument standing before him. Miss Sadie E. Cornwell, a beautiful young lady, was conducted to the instrument and prepared to transmit the farewell message of Prof. Morse. While Mr. Prescott was adjusting the instrument, Mr. Orton remarked that the "repeaters" were not those heard of about the election polls, which created a hearty laugh. When all had been arranged, the following dispatch was sent by Miss Cornwell: "Greeting and thanks to the telegraphic fraternity throughout the world. Glory to God in the highest; on earth, peace and good will to men." As Prof. Morse, with trembling fingers, touched the key and signed his name to the above dispatch, the entire audience arose, and with cheer after cheer, and waving of handkerchiefs, testified their approbation of the sentiment. Responses were subsequently received from Washington, D. C., "The capitol sends greeting to the Father of the Telegraph; may the circuit of his fame never be broken;" from Louisville, Ky.; Plymouth, Mass.; New-Orleans, the Signal Office at Washington: "May the God of storms bless you and make your path all sunshine—after sunshine, peace;" Charleston, S. C.; Quebec, Toronto, Ottowa, and Montreal, Canada; Halifax, N. S., and other places. One was received from Havana, in Spanish, which was read by the Spanish Consul-General. All conveyed greeting and congratulations to the venerable Professor.

A poem was then read, and an address was made by Rev. Mr. Gallaher, on "The Telegraph, Christianity and Civilization." An address was made on behalf of the Telegraph Operators, by G. R. Wolcott, and on behalf of the Ladies of the Telegraph, by James D. Reid, who concluded by saying that he felt proud that he appointed the first woman who ever performed telegraphic duty on the American continent. He was glad that the last dollar received for this day's ovation was given from the first month's salary of a noble-hearted girl!

Hon. Charles P. Daly on behalf of Gov. Hoffman, who was unavoidably absent, delivered an address to Prof. Morse, to which the venerable gentleman responded as follows:

PROF. MORSE'S ADDRESS.

Friends and Children of the Telegraph: When I was solicited to be present this evening, in compliance with the wishes of those who, with such zeal and success, responded to the suggestion of one of your number that a commemorative statue should be erected in our unrivaled Park, and which has this day been placed in position and unveiled, I hesitated to comply, not that I did not feel a wish in person to return to you my heartfelt thanks for this unique proof of your personal regard, but truly from a fear that I could use no terms which would adequately express my appreciation of your kindness. You have chosen to impersonate, in the statue this day erected, the invention rather than the inventor, and it is of no small significance that in the attitude so well chosen, and so admirably executed by the sculptor, that he has given permanence to that pregnant and just sentence which was the first public utterance of the telegraph, "What hath God wrought." You have chosen to impersonate in my humble effigy an invention which, cradled upon the ocean, had its birth in an American ship. It was nursed and cherished not so much from personal as from patriotic pride. Forecasting its future, even at its birth, my most powerful stimulus to perseverance through all the perils and trials of its early days—and they were neither few nor insignificant—was the thought that it must inevitably be world-wide in its application, and moreover, that it would everywhere be hailed as a grateful American gift to the nations. It is in this aspect of the present occasion that I look upon your proceedings as intended, not so much as homage to an individual as to the invention "whose lines" from America "have gone out through all the earth, and their words to the ends of the world."

The Professor then referred to the aid he had received from others in carrying out his invention and said: Alfred Vail, of Morristown, N. J., with his father and brother, came to the help of the unclothed infant, and with their funds, and mechanical skill, put it into a condition creditably to appear before the Congress of the nation. To these New-Jersey friends is due the first important aid in the progress of the invention. Aided, also, by the talent and scientific skill of Prof. Gale, my esteemed colleague in the University, the telegraph appeared in Washington in 1838, a suppliant for the means to demonstrate its power. To Hon. F. O. J. Smith, then Chairman of the House Committee of Commerce, belongs the credit of a just appreciation of the new invention, and of a zealous advocacy of an experimental essay and the inditing of an admirably written report in its favor, signed by every member of the Committee. It was, nevertheless, thrown aside among the unfinished business of the session; and now commenced days of trial. Years of delay were yet before it. It was not till 1842 that it was again submitted to Congress. Ferris, and Kennedy, and Winthrop, and Aycrigg, McClay and Wood, and many others in the House, far-seeing statesmen, rallied to its support, and at length, by a bare majority, the bill that was necessary was carried through the ordinary forms, and sent to the Senate, where it met with no opposition, and was passed the last night of the session. To Ezra Cornell, whose noble benefactions to his State and the country have placed his name by the side of Cooper and Peabody, high on the roll of public benefactors, is due the credit of early and effective aid in the superintendence and erection of the first public line of telegraph ever established. Notwithstanding the success of the experimental essay, another important step was necessary ere the invention could demonstrate its vast utility. It was not until the skill and experience of the best Postmaster-General that had ever held that office, Hon. Amos Kendall, were brought into requisition, that, amid many discouragements, the various companies were organized, and in the hands of such enterprising men as Sibley, who united the Atlantic and Pacific, and Swain and Wade, and a host of determined men whose names would read like the pages of a dictionary, this vast country, from the northern boundaries of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific, were webbed with telegraphic wires. In October, 1842, the first submarine telegraph cable was laid by me in one moonlight night in the harbor of this City, which proved experimentally the practicability of submarine telegraphy, and from the result of this success I ventured, the year after, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, to predict the certainty of an Atlantic Telegraph. To-night you have before you a sublime proof of the grand progress of the telegraph in its march round the globe. It is but a few days since that our veritable antipodes became telegraphically united to us. We can speak to and receive an answer in a few seconds of time from Hong Kong, in China, where 10 o'clock to-night here is 10 o'clock in the day there, and it is perhaps a debatable question whether their 10 o'clock is 10 today or ten to-morrow. China and New-York are in interlocutory communication. We know the fact, but can imagination realize the fact? But I must not further trespass on your patience at this late hour. I cannot close without the expression of my cordial thanks to my long-known, long-tried and honored friend Reid, whose unwearied labors early contributed so effectively to the establishment of telegraph lines, and who in a special manner, as Chairman of your Memorial Fund, has so faithfully and successfully, and admirably carried to completion your flattering design. To the eminent Governors of this State and the State of Massachusetts, who have given to this demonstration their honored presence; to my excellent friend the distinguished orator of the day; to the Mayor and City authorities of New-York; to the Park Commissioners; to the officers and managers of the various, and even rival telegraph companies, who have so cordially united on this occasion; to the numerous citizens, ladies and gentlemen; and, though last, not least, to every one of my large and increasing family of telegraph children, who have honored me with the proud title of Father, I tender my cordial thanks.

The exercises closed withe the benediction, by Rev. H. W. Beecher, after which the ladies and gentlemen on the stage were severally presented to Prof. Morse.

RECEIVING THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

A large number of gentlemen, connected with the Washington Press, witnessed the reception of Prof. Morse's message. Mr. Tinker attended the two instruments, and read the message, word by word, as it was received. When the signature of Morse was pronounced, all present responded with cheers, and were delighted with the satisfactory result of the arrangement. A response was immediately telegraphed as follows: "The capital of the nation, the scene of his earliest triumphs, sends greeting to the father of the telegraphic fraternity; may the "circuit" of his fame thus completed never be "broken."

WEST POINT.

Dull Closing of the Week—Trip of the President's Party Up the River—Secretary Belknap as a Story-Teller—Events of the Coming Week.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 10.

Yesterday was an extremely dull day at West Point. Military examinations and exercises of all descriptions were completely suspended, and the entire body of visitors formed themselves into little parties and set out in different directions to explore the magnificent scenery which surrounds the Academy. Quite a number, suitably equipped, made an attempt to ascend the summit of the Crow's Nest, but failed, and hungry and weary were glad to return to the repose and relief afforded by the limited hotel accommodations of the place.

TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY.

Many remained on the promenades of the Point, while the President, Gen. Belknap, Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, U. S. Grant, Jr., and the other members of the official party, proceeded by boat up the river as far as Newburg. This thriving little village is the birth-place of Gen. Belknap, and during the trip he entertained the party by the narration of some interesting incidents in connection with his career. In his own inimitable manner he related how a visit to West Point inspired him with military ardor, and made it the object of his youthful ambition to become a cadet. He never returned to West Point until recently, when he visited it with a view to effect some change in the general arrangements for admitting cadets. With characteristic energy, he entered into a personal examination of some features of the institution, and meeting with an old veteran, remarked to him on their impaired condition. "Pshaw," replied the old warrior, "them folks up at Washington care little for our comfort, and the new Secretary of War, who has not been here once, is as mean as the rest." In the course of his explorations he was forced to beat a hasty retret from the culinary department, but with great glee he stated how he was received the following day in the same quarters, on being formally introduced by the Superintendent as the Secretary of War. The President was an attentive listener, but the volubility of Gen. Belknap did not entice him into anything more than a casual remark. He preserved his usual taciturnity, and only at intervals, when expressing his admiration of the beauties of the Hudson, did he join in the conversation. He returned at a late hour, and spent the remaider of the evening quietly.

THE PRIVATE COMMITTEE MEETING.

Contrary to expectation, he did not participate in the Committee meeting held today, to which I adverted yesterday, and in which it is asserted some important matters in connection with the administration of West Point were under discussion. The meeting was private, and the reporters were excluded, so that I have nothing at present to say upon the subject. It was rumored that Miss Nilsson would assist in the religious performances on Sunday.

EVENTS OF THE COMING WEEK.

The coming week will be filled with great events, and drills, parades, hops, serenades, reviews and military exercises of all descriptions will be the order of the day. In the meantime, West Point is solitary enough for the veriest Crusoe.

P. J. F.

The broken bridge over the River Heath, at Pares, Ontario, has been repaired, and all the Great Western trains are running regularly.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Republic Winning the Confidence of the People.

Resignation of the Orleans Princes From the Assembly.

Peace and Quiet Reigning in the City of Paris.

The Reprisals of the Victors Apparently Closed.

The Dead to be Buried Beyond the City Limits.

Probable Early Removal of the Government to Paris.

The Seat of Government to Return to Paris—Removal of the Dead—The Orleans Princes Resign their Seats in the Assembly—Supplementary Elections—The Press Generally Supporting Thiers and the Republic.

Versailles, June 10.—The seat of Government of France will shortly be removed from Versailles to Paris. The idea of burning the bodies of the victims of the civil war in Paris has been abandoned, and they will instead be exhumed from their present burial places, the Park of Monceaux and Garden of the Luxembourg, and transferred to a new cemetery beyond the village and Fort of Vanvres. M. Pyat is known to be concealed in Paris. The Committee of the Assembly upon the subject of the reorganization of the army is about ready to report, and will favor an obligatory service. The Prince de Joinville and Duc d'Aumale paid visits yesterday to President Thiers, to the President of the Assembly, M. Grevy, to the Minister of War, Gen. Cissey, and to the other members of the Cabinet. They were received with the utmost courtesy, and M. Thiers subsequently returned the visit. At their interview with MM. Thiers and Grevy, the two Princes resigned their seats in the Assembly, and disclaimed any intention of intriguing against the Republic. The Orleanists are preparing a banquet to the Duc d'Aumale. The reported arrival of the Count de Chambord at Boulogne is contradicted. The *Official Journal* announces that the elections to the Assembly in 113 districts will be held on the 2d July. The same journal assures the people that the deposits in the Bank of France are uninjured. The *Official Journal* also states that the resignation of their seats by Prince de Joinville and Duc d'Aumale will be communicated to the Assembly today.

London, June 10.—The Paris papers continue to uphold the Administration and policy of M. Thiers, and affirm that monarchy is a synonym for revolution. They also appear to think that the supplementary elections may possibly change the majority in the Assembly.

PARIS AFLAME.

A Correspondent's Diary—The Work of Incendiarism—Treachery and Slaughter—Work of the Troops—Street Scenes—The Shooting of Insurgents—Later Incidents—The Chiefs of the Commune.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Wednesday, May 24, 1871.

This journal might be dated from Pandemonium instead of from the centre of civilization. The apostles of liberty, equality and fraternity are being driven into the corner by the troops of the Assembly, who have been skillfully handled. A Captain of engineers assured me this evening over a glass of absinthe, that with a little energy McMahon might have got into Paris a week ago. However, he would sap across the Bois de Boulogne, and when the imminent deadly breach was stormed, the insurgents would retire. The capture of Montmartre has greatly discouraged the rebels, who see with dismay the tricolor floating from the old wind-mill of La Galette. The capture of the barricade in the Chaussée d'Antin was a tough affair, but the sailors hauled some mountain guns nearly to the summit of the Church of St. Trinity, and the insurgents retreated before the plunging fire. Some of these barricades were defended with great obstinacy, resisting the troops for thirty-six hours. McMahon and his Generals have still many difficulties to overcome. Though several versions of the death of Dombrowski have been circulated, it is now supposed that he has assumed the command of the insurgents at La Villette. He is a determined man, and likely to sell his life dearly.

WORK OF INCENDIARISM.

The conflagrations have struck Paris with horror, and will tell heavily against the prisoners. It is thought this evening that the Louvre has escaped. Every one expects his house to be burned, and women caught with bottles of petroleum are shot without mercy; even lads under ten years of age have been caught with petroleum on them. This evening the Tuileries, Palais Royal and Hotel de Ville are all in the hands of the regulars—or rather the site where they stood. Some engineers found fifteen men stifled in a sewer by the chemicals they were watching to set fire to; over one thousand electric wires, destined to spread the flames to every quarter of the city, have been cut, and in that manner the Bank, Invalides, and in fact half the capital, has been saved from destruction at present. In one church four thousand incendiary bombs were found. The fighting on the left bank of the river, opposite the Tuileries, was very severe this morning; and the Rue du Bac, what with arson and artillery, is the most ill-used street that I have ever seen. Two divisions of infantry, with numerous guns, and several squadrons of cavalry, forced their way up it at an early hour, and there established a formidable barricade, in a place called the Croix Rouge, and another at the Church of St. Sulpice. Several hours had been sacrificed to strengthen the position, and after it was carried an order to this effect was found on the body of one of the chief insurgents: "The bearer is authorized by these presents to destroy, by mine or otherwise, any establishment, public or private, interfering with the defense of the Commune." The inhabitants of such houses were allowed five minutes to escape with their goods.

TREACHERY AND SLAUGHTER.

I much fear that the *bourgeois* of Paris, who have been crouching under the lash of the Commune, will behave detestably. I have heard the Commune reviled in the most indecent manner at the street corners, by cowards who did not dare to strike a blow in defense of their opinions. Hundreds of men who believed in the Commune have perished in arms. I learn from a friend that the Place Vendome was almost evacuated before the troops attacked it. Only about a dozen men and one woman remained to face the storm. The General, staff, pioneers and all, fled when they perceived the regulars getting round them. The blood of both parties is up, and bloody work will be performed. A woman at No. 7 Boulevard Malesherbes invited several soldiers, one after the other, to come in and drink, and they were all murdered by insurgents lying concealed in the premises. A Captain, warned of what was happening, stormed the house, and made short work of the Judith and her accomplices. Near the old church of St. Severin—horrid spectacle—about twenty insurgents were found dead, each man with his skull dashed in, a similar sight to be witnessed hard by in the Rue du Sommerard. Many fearful scenes being enacted all through Paris. Suspicion everywhere; a woman suspected of having poisoned forty soldiers. A friend of mine, with eggs in the house, offers wine and pancakes to the troops, and is obliged to play the part of cup-bearer and taste the Bordeaux and Burgundy before the line will touch it. Another woman invites soldiers into her house to eat and drink, and has them slaughtered one by one. This house, in the most fashionable part of Paris, is searched, and the woman and her accomplices disposed of on the spot.

WORK OF THE TROOPS.

Thursday.—This morning we can examine the work done by the troops yesterday. The Hotel de Ville fell late in the evening, and so did the Central Markets, where there was a deadly struggle. Without going into details of places, suffice it to say that the insurgents have been driven into the north-east corner of Paris, which is the hot-bed of the revolution. There the Communists still possess some formidable positions, such as the Heights of Pere-la-Chaise and the Buttes Chaumont, with Belleville for the centre. However, with the heights of Montmartre in possession of the Assembly, and bombarding the rebels, it will be impossible for them to resist. It is strange to remark that all the strongest positions artificially strengthened by the insurgents have been weakly defended. The Arc de Triomphe gave the troops no trouble, and the Place Vendome, fortified in Shoemaker Gaillard's best style, was abandoned without any serious opposition. On the contrary, some of the little barricades hastily thrown up were gallantly defended. In the Rue de l'Arcade a small band of insurgents, from behind paving-stones and bedding kept the troops at bay for thirty-six hours. Whenever the men showed symptoms of weakness, "Courage, my lads," cried the Captain, "we can only die once," and the barricade was held until the engineers got to the rear of it by breaking through a number of houses. An officer of the line sprang forward and shot the Captain of the barricade before he could attempt to defend himself, and such of his men as were unwounded took to flight. On this barricade a father and son were fighting. The father received a bullet through the chest and fell into the arms of his son, who was mortally wounded. "It was our destiny," said the father, and they rolled dead together to the bottom of the barricade. I must not omit to state that the Chateau d'Eau, or Prince Eugene Barracks, at the end of the Boulevard St. Martin, hold out still. Found it impossible to get up the Boulevards higher than the Rue Vivienne, where a group of soldiers were laughing. It appears the insurgents have sent in a flag of truce, calling on the regulars to lay down their arms or take the consequences. The regulars will probably prefer to take the consequences, which will be disagreeable for Belleville.

STREET SCENES.

The appearance of some of the streets is most lamentable. Look as if not only the roadway but the houses on each side had been plowed. Some buildings are so pitted with bullet-holes that it would be difficult to find a square yard uninjured. There are many still on fire, and others smouldering. In spite of this we have decorated with flags and the Union Jack, and Stars and Stripes mingle freely with the Tricolor. Had to spend a portion of the day passing buckets of water destined to extinguish the fire at the Ministry of Finance, and hope M. Pouyer-Quertier, who has not taken the pledge, will feel grateful. My buckets perhaps aided in saving the Great Book from the flames, for it has been rescued. In the Grand Livre are inscribed the names of all people having claims in the State, and the pensioners were fearfully anxious about it. Let their minds be at rest. There be three Grands Livres. One only has perished; that of the Finance Ministry has been saved, and the third is kept in some place known only to the authorities.

SHOOTING OF INSURGENTS.

I witnessed a hideous spectacle today in one of those lofty, narrow streets described by Sterne in his *Sentimental Journey*. In this street, where there was not room for a cart to turn, a kind of military tribunal had been established, which was dealing with prisoners in the most summary manner. I was just in time to see one youth, accused of being the Secretary of Jules Valles, shot, and his body was allowed to remain in the gutter while another respectable-looking young man was examined. He was accused of wishing to poison the troops and set fire to a house. The evidence was flimsy, but the soldiers, with their blood up, and a dastardly mob, required victims, not justice. The prisoner protested his innocence, but the cry was "Let him die, he belonged to the Commune." He showed his papers, and his pockets were rifled, but nothing compromising was found. However, he was dragged hither and thither between those who wished to shoot him on the spot and others who were not quite so hasty. Three times the unfortunate man was pushed against the wall to be shot—the soldiers raising their Chassepots and telling the crowd to retire—and three times he managed to obtain a fresh hearing, and in the end he was led off to the Town Hall to be examined. There are a great many similar tribunals in operation, and often no tribunal at all. The curfew tolls at 9 o'clock, when we have to put out our lights and remain in the dark, with all the terrible images we have seen during the day floating through our restless brains.

LATER INCIDENTS.

Friday.—Rain has fallen heavily during the night, and is still coming down. Devout people declare that Providence has sent this blessing to extinguish the fires, or at least aid the *pompiers*. A large building in the vicinity of the Chateau d'Eau Barracks has been captured, and 2,000 prisoners taken. Nearly all the captives are marched to Versailles. I met a troop of unfortunates just now, tramping through the mud, surrounded by Chasseurs à Cheval, with muske resting on the saddle-bow. Three women, arm in arm, marched first, then two or three more women with umbrellas. The umbrellas excited the indignation of the crowd, who thought that the prisoners were about to be shot, and that it was useless for them to save their bonnets. A number of public buildings have escaped the flames—thanks to the chapter of accidents and the rapid advance of the regulars when once they got into the city. There can be no doubt that the intention of our late amiable Government was to burn or blow up the entire of the capital they could no longer keep. Everywhere the engineers are cutting wires, or have already cut them, and are recovering powder and other chemical preparations destined for our destruction. One quarter was saved by a match being too short, another by a couple of men condemned to death making revelations to save their lives; and in this and other ways much property, public and private, has been preserved. The Sainte Chapelle has escaped without injury; the Louvre, Conciergerie, and St. Eustache have only been slightly damaged. The Mint, Bank, and the Post-office have been spared, and the Palais Royal, that is to say, the part recently inhabited by Prince Napoleon, only partly destroyed. However, women and lads with petroleum are found wandering about the streets at every instant. The driving of the insurgents continues, and they have lost a portion of the Butte Chaumont, and Père la Chaise, and are altogether in a most desperate plight.

CHIEFS OF THE COMMUNE.

Rigault, the Public Prosecutor, who was bidding fair to rival the dreaded Fouquier Tinville, was shot this morning in the Latin Quarter. Like Marat, he demanded a bouquet of 3,000 heads, and was the terror of his neighborhood. Fortunately for humanity the existence of this youth has been cut short before he could do the mischief he contemplated. He fell shouting: "A bas les assassins," which was appropriate. How many more ringleaders have fallen, it is difficult to say, as they spread the report of their own death to slacken pursuit. It appears nearly certain, however, that Dombrowski has now fallen; that he received three wounds while defending a barricade, and was carried to the rear suffering intensely. One story is that he was conveyed to the Hotel de Ville, and breathed his last on a red satin sofa. Of the other two commanders of the Commune, La Cecilia is nowhere to be heard of, but is supposed to have perished. Just before he lost the heights of Montmartre, Delescluze, suspecting him of treachery, sent a note by a baker's son to Dombrowski, ordering his instant execution; but the baker's son went home, and the letter was never delivered. As for Wroblewski, he appears to have allowed himself to be captured in the fort of Ivry by a few squadrons of dragoons, who, taking advantage of the disorder occasioned by the blowing up of the powder-magazine, dismounted and stormed the outer walls. The commandant and garrison surrendered at discretion.

ABOUT TOWN.

The insurgents, from the positions they still occupy, are wantonly shelling Paris, and notably the Second Arrondissement, which includes the great Central Markets. They are specially bitter against this quarter for not joining in the insurrection, and are pounding the market-women and others. Passed an apothecary's shop just now, close to the market. The poor fellow has used up nearly all his diachylum in plastering his cracked windows. The streets are almost impassable. Mud, barricades, lamp-posts, which in many instances appear to have been frizzed with a curling-iron, strewed about. One meets with broken muskets, discarded kepis, empty knapsacks, blood-stained mattresses, dismounted cabs, damaged omnibuses, and crowds of gapers. However, the disaster which has fallen on Paris has sobered the most thoughtless, and people pass you in the street, muttering between their clenched teeth, "Malheur! Malheur!"

FOREIGN BREVITIES.

The Italian Government has officially informed all the foreign Ambassadors that the Capital of Italy will, on the 1st of July, be transferred to Rome. The Ambassadors await instructions from their home Governments before making arrangements for a change of residence.

The Austrian Government has instructed its representative at the Italian Court, Baron Kubeck, to follow King Victor Emmanuel to Rome.

The weather in Great Britain continues cold for the season. There was a snow-storm of an hour's duration in Birmingham yesterday morning.

Prince Hohenlohe of Austria, goes to Rome to congratulate the Pope upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of his election to the Papal Chair.

Advices from Martinique to the 1st state that La Grange, a political writer, has been banished from the island. Peace is restored.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise landed at Deal yesterday morning, on their return from a tour on the Continent.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Treaty of Commerce with the United States.

Count Waldersee will leave Berlin for Paris as German Chargé d'Affaires on the 20th inst.

The Emperor Alexander of Russia has left Berlin.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

California mining stocks are quoted as follows: Crown Point, $325; Overman, $9; Belcher, $160; Hidden Treasure, $20 87; Golden Chariot, $46; Yellow Jacket, $70. Kentucky, $118; Gould & Curry, $32 50; Opher, $7 50; Chellar, $51; Norcross, $67; Savage, $43; Segregated Belcher, $11.

A passenger-train on the Lebanon and Pine Grove Railroad ran over two cows near Mifflin Station on Friday evening and was wrecked; the conductor, Joseph Thomas, was killed, and a brakeman, with several passengers, injured.

The fifth annual meeting of the American New Church Sabbath-school Association was held at Chicago today. The Secretary's report for the past year gives the number of Sunday-schools 79, officers and teachers 507, scholars 3,067.

Gen. Sherman arrived at Leavenworth, Kansas, yesterday, from Fort Gibson. The citizens of Ottawa gave him a reception as he passed through. Gen. Sherman responded in a purely agricultural speech, avoiding politics.

Immense deposits of cannel coal, of the most valuable description, have been found in the mainland of Alaska and on the Aleutian Islands, within a few hundred yards of an excellent harbor.

A long discussion took place, on Friday evening, at Toronto, in the Synod of the Church of Scotland, in Canada, on the proposed Presbyterian union, The result was a unanimous consent.

The Morris County Soldiers' Monument was successfully completed yesterday, amid firing of cannon and general rejoicing. It will be formally dedicated by Secretary Robeson on the Fourth of July.

By a fire in the lower part of Albany, yesterday morning, a loss of $27,000 was occasioned. Two firemen, named Wm. Lubey and Wm. Riley, were injured by falling from a ladder.

George H. Holden, member of the Suffolk, Mass., Bar, implicated in the fraudulent Jaques divorce case, was yesterday sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Japan will send an extensive contribution, embracing specimens of all her industries, to the coming Mechanics' Institute Fair in San Francisco.

Gen. Wm. H. Seward, Jr., J. M. Knapp and party have returned from Oregon to San Francisco, and will start for New-York this week.

Chauncey Fenton, a well-known resident of Crown Point, has been arrested and taken to Albany on a charge of forging a pension check.

The crew of the Russian war-steamer *Boyarin* saved the brig *Curlew* from destruction by fire in San Francisco Harbor yesterday.

The steamer *George Means* took fire at her wharf in Baltimore last night, and was destroyed. Loss, $30,000.

The annual election of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, yesterday, resulted in the re-election of the old officers.

A son of Joseph Deer, aged fourteen, was killed yesterday, at Pottsville, Penn., while attempting to get on a coal-train.

Senator Casserly was serenaded last night at San Francisco, on his arrival from the East.

The saw-mills of J. L. Fowler, located at Ransonville, N. Y., near Lockport, were destroyed by fire on Friday night. Loss, $12,000.

The balances in the Treasury yesterday were: Currency, $5,294,879; coin, $89,580,000; certificates, $32,555,000.

The dwelling-house of Daniel Page, Rochester, N. H., was burned on Friday night. Loss $2,000.

James B. Lovejoy, of Pepperell, Mass., hanged himself yesterday.

Mrs. Fair's death-warrant has been signed, and is in the hands of the Sheriff.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A RETROSPECT.

I see it now:—An orchard set
Deep in a garden, rank and green—
It scarce were older now than then
For all the seasons gone between,
So very hoar the branches spread,
Bowed lowly to the dappled bed,
Caught by the ivy, nothing loath.

Tall purple orchis here and there
Shot up its spirals to the space,
Where white upon the blue expanse,
Pale apple-blossoms leaned their face,
Or fluttered softly to their rest,
Scarce choosing which should be the best,
And pausing midway, fain for both.

All interlaced that orchard lay,
All rife with greenest things that grow,
Tall ferns and matted underground,
Where friendly mice would come and go—
Here peep up curious from a tent
Of burdock leaves, all dew-besprent,
Or from a primrose alley-show.

A pathway ran—I see it now—
Around the orchard east and west,
That for companions of its way
Would choose the flowers it loved the best;
So soft, a footpath well might come
With less ado than wild-bee's hum,
And pass beneath the branches low.

And so it fell. I see her now,
A lithesome figure in the way,
Just where the grandest meeting boughs
Had most assayed to hide the day;
The meek head bent upon the book,
She peaceful conned with holy look,
As Gabriel some scroll of God,

Bidding him hasten on his road.
She, too, has such a tiding soon,
I think she read it first that hour:
Before had waned a newer moon
No lithesome figure in between
Stood wrapped about with comely green—
She, too, was bidden of the Lord.

Some thinker that has thought aloud
(I thank him, for the thought is kind,)
Has reasoned that we hold our bliss,
That heaven itself is in the mind.
I sometimes think my heaven may be
A green place, with its orchard tree,
And one sweet angel known to me.

—*C. C. Fraser-Tytler, in Good Words.*

ACT II.—SCENE III.

CHAPTER I.

The Thames—a very different river up here beyond Hampton, to the thick, inky flood which whirls through London Bridge—flows at the bottom of my lawn, where, with my friend Charlie Gordon, I sit and admire the marvellously-varied Autumn tints on the trees. The air is pleasantly warm, and our cigars are undeniably first-rate, which, perhaps, partly accounts for the very pleasant aspect of the world in general. You, dear reader, whether you be of the enfranchised or unenfranchised sex, would like Charlie Gordon. Pray come and join us.

"No, old fellow,"—it is Gordon who speaks—"things have altered. *Tempora mutantur*, as penny-a-liners constantly remark. I fancy that it is only in books that fellows have such queer adventures."

"A perusal of the newspapers—especially some of the weekly ones—will convince you that queer adventures do sometimes occur," I reply. "Did you ever hear of the events which preceded my marriage?"

"Well, I knew something rum had happened. Some fellow stuck you, or something or other, didn't he? I was out of England at the time, and never heard the particulars, and did not like to ask you."

And this is the story which I told:

It was in July of the year before last that I rashly—as I then thought—engaged to take the Majoribanks girls and their mother to an amateur concert, to hear a *septett* by a friend of theirs, named Bristoll, and some other pieces of severe music of what their authors probably considered a classical character.

I enjoy, and humbly endeavor to understand Beethoven and Mozart; but still I must confess to finding some three hours of even their society slightly wearisome. How unutterably dreary is the result when rash young men, like Bristoll, who have hardly enough musical knowledge to write a decent polka, take to composing septetts. Composing septetts? Anything but composing they are, I can tell you! You can't very well read during the performance; it's rude to talk; smoking is out of the question; and if you groan—as, of course, you do—you must only groan *sotto voce*.

A couple of professional ladies were engaged, to vary the performance, one of whom, a Miss Blatherbury, had just screamed what the programme termed a song, and the combined effects of vocal and instrumental music (?) had so overcome me that I determined, should the accomplishments of Miss Cuthbert, who was to sing next, at all resemble those of her predecessor, Mrs. Majoribanks and her daughters would have to find their own carriage and take themselves home, for I could not stand it any longer.

The last scrape of Bristoll's septett was finished, that misguided youth bowed his acknowledgments, and I was endeavoring to bring my teeth, which had been much set on edge, to that state into which it had pleased Providence to place them, when Miss Cuthbert appeared on the platform.

That appearance decided my future life.

I have seen beauties in town, in Paris, in Vienna; I have admired hair, and eyes, and figures; but such attractions, anything so ladylike as her manner—not lady*like*, for it was the manner of a most perfect lady—I had never seen before. She sang a simple German air. What shall I say of her song? It was as perfect as the lips from which it proceeded. She sang twice, and when she made her final courtesy a new and powerful interest had arisen in me.

I took Mrs. Marjoribanks home, and then I suppose I went home myself. I say "suppose," for I have no idea how I arrived there; my only idea being, that I had seen the most charming girl in the world, and that, by some means, I must become acquainted with her. The night did not cool my resolution, and next morning I wended my way to the chambers of my friend Harding, who, having a tenor voice, felt it necessary to cultivate the society of professional singers, and was possessed of that unknown amount of information on musical persons and things which was described by his friends as being "up to every move."

"B flat, with the greatest ease! Did you hear it?" he asked, as I entered his chambers. "Sorry I can't sing the song for you again, but I'm going out this afternoon, and am afraid of tiring my voice."

I begged him not to tire his voice on any account, and told him where I had been the night before.

"You went to Bristoll's concert, and live to tell the tale? Don't tell me you sat it out! Don't endeavor to impose too much on human credulity. Didn't Miss Blatherbury sing? Treat, wasn't it? Those high notes of hers would rather astonish a weak-minded locomotive, eh? How any one so closely resembling a horse can make a noise so much like a parrot has always been a zoological mystery to me!"

"Know anything of a Miss Cuthbert?" I asked.

"I do know her, Sir, and to know her is to love her," he replied, in theatrical tones of feeling. "No, old follow, chaff aside—indeed, chaff is aside with reference to her, for she's a genuine grain of corn. She's a lady, and she's a beauty, and she's a singer with a voice, and that, I take it, is a rare combination. You've heard of Royston, 190th man—V. C. for that Balaclava business—good fellow he was, too—well, she's his daughter. He died about two year's ago, and, though she's very well connected, there hasn't been much money going in her branch of the family since his death. She's an independent little person, and chooses to turn her talents to account; and she has talents, let me tell you. She has also a mamma, who goes everywhere with her; so if you have been constructing a little comedy in which you are to sustain your well-known character of the gay Lothario, the performance isn't likely to come off."

I indignantly disclaimed the suggestion.

"Yes, you look serious, old fellow," Harding continued. "Hard hit, eh? Liver wing and all that sort of thing. Well, if you are really so anxious to know her, it just happens that I can perform the necessary ceremony. The 'La Si Society,' of which, as you are aware, I am a humble but enthusiastic member, sing 'Acis and Galatea,' at the Apollonian Hall, on the 30th. Miss Cuthbert sings the soprano, Damon will be rendered by one in whom a devoted study of the works of Handel is seconded by the possession of an organ of volume, compass, and, as I believe is generally admitted, of sweetness—I allude to myself. We have a rehearsal on Tuesday, and if you like to be Pythias, and accompany Damon on that occasion, I shall be delighted to make you known to one in whose eyes "love sits playing, and she—eds deli—icious death," and in whom—as you seem to have discovered—"No grace, no charm, is wa—hon—ti—ing to set the he—a—art on fire!"

Tuesday was considerably longer in making its appearance than is usually the case with Tuesdays, but it came at last, and I presented myself at the time appointed at Harding's chambers; finding him, as usual, at the piano, struggling with B natural.

"Glad to see you," said he. "You know you ought to sing, with Polyhemus, 'The feeble god has smote me to the heart.' I say, though, what are 'kidlings,' to which reference is made in that celebrated song? Presuming that the poet alludes to little goats—for which presumption I have no evidence in my dictionary—what warrant has he for applying the adjectives 'blithe and merry' to them? Are kidlings invariably blithe and merry? And if so, why? Have a glass of sherry, or shall I make you a cup of coffee—it won't take a minute? Rather not? There are some weeds in that box, but you know I must not smoke. Bad for the voice. Eight o'clock! We'd better start."

We sallied forth, and soon arrived at the Apollonian. At the piano, singing a solo, was the fair Galatea, and a treat it was to hear Handel's glorious music rendered as it was by her glorious voice. Near the piano was seated a nice-looking old lady, who, Harding told me, was her mother, and by her side, with an earnest gaze fixed on Alice Cuthbert, was a man—ought I to say gentleman?—who I knew to be a Mr. Thomas, a pianist. A sinister-looking old man he was, and of a disagreeable countenance, and I didn't approve of the way in which he looked at Alice. Her song concluded, the wished-for introduction took place, and in a short time I found myself seated by her side, conversing with her and her mother—a dear old lady, who I hope your mother-in-law may resemble.

That evening first made me acquainted with Mr. Thomas. "Certainly very strange in his manner," as he was afterward described to me by Mrs. Cuthbert—or, I should say, Mrs. Royston—"but he has been very kind to Alice since she joined the profession, and has many opportunities of being of service to her. I am sure he looks on her quite as he would on his own child."

I smiled genially on being introduced to him, but he didn't seem inclined to look on me as he would on his own child; if I had been, I fancy, from the expression on his countenance as I sat by Alice Cuthbert, he would willingly have carried out Solomon's advice with regard to spoiling me.

It is not necessary to recapitulate the whole story of the progress of my attachment. The more I knew of Alice, the more I liked her, and I then believed, and now know, that the impression was mutual. Nothing could exceed the terms of cordiality on which I stood with her mother, and the course of true love seemed in our case inclined to make one of those exceptions which are said to prove the rule, for it ran very smoothly, the traditional rival being conspicuous by his absence—unless I may class Mr. Thomas under that head. As one who had shown kindness to Alice, I had every inclination to be friendly with him, and tried hard to believe in the theory of his looking on her as his own child; and as he was nearly seventy, the notion of his being in love with her seemed ridiculous; but many circumstances persuaded me to believe that he was, and I was quite convinced that his animosity to me had its origin in jealousy. He thoroughly imposed on Mrs. Royston, but Alice was not equally deceived, only, being a kind-hearted little girl, she endeavored to believe that he had shown her disinterested kindness. That he really loved her I don't doubt, but he was a mean old wretch, and knew that her voice was a fortune—however, it is useles now to pursue these reflections.

In the course of time we were engaged, and it was settled that as soon as money matters were satisfactory (for, although I was heir to a good property at the death of an aged cousin, my income then was small) we were to be married. The badly concealed vexation of Mr. Thomas when this announcement was made to him had not the effect of lessening my satisfaction.

Mr. Micawber is not the only person who has discovered that "waiting for something to turn up" is not a very congenial occupation; but Alice counseled patience, and, knowing that matters must eventually come right, I waited with the largest amount of that commodity which I could muster.

One day, in my rambles after the "something," I strolled into Harding's chambers. Strange to say, the piano was deserted, and he was seated at a table writing; at least a pen was in his hand, and ink before him, but his occupation consisting in devouring the former, and rubbing his hair the wrong way. I immediately, and correctly, guessed that he was solving an arithmetical problem, a branch of his education which I knew had never agreed with him.

"How's B?" I inquired.

"Hasn't been out for some time, and is consequently suffering from the confinement," he replied. "Look here, old fellow, just add up these things, will you? It's awfully rum, the more I add 'em up the more they come different. Right—is it? Then it'll do! It must answer, don't you see?"

"Your language is vague," I said; "I don't know whether it will do, and I don't see; neither does the document I have just examined assist my perception. Decoration, posting, salaries—what does it mean? Who's to be decorated, and what's to be posted?"

"You know that theatre they have been building at the corner of York-street? Behold in me its lessee! Montgomery tells me he is certain he could make it pay, and I want an investment for that money which dropped in about a year ago. Montgomery's name will only appear, but I find the needful. Don't tell me that I am a fool, or that I had better think before I do anything so stupid, or that I shall burn my fingers, because your remarks will simbly rile without convincing me. That ass McTavish brought his thick head in here just now, and shook it till I thought it would come off when I told him. He says, 'A wilfu' man must e'en gang his ain gait.' I'll never have that fellow in here again till he has learned to speak English."

"I'm sure I wish you every success."

"I'm sure you do, old fellow; and I have something to say to you on the subject. You used always to be talking of 'going on the stage'—your expression, isn't it? You have some idea of acting, but amateurs and professionals are birds of different feathers. With training I think something might be made of you; but the Nell Gwynne will be a crack house, and we can't have the raw material cooking itself into shape on our stage. So this is what I suggest: You know Delamere? He used to be at the Prince's. Well, he has been smitten with a desire for management, and has got together some sort of a company, and they go about the south coast watering-places, staying about two months in each. They open at Shoreville next week; and if you like to go down to him, and learn something of the business, if he thinks you'll do, you shall have a berth at the Nell Gwynne."

"You're very good, but my people——"

"Wouldn't like it. No, don't suppose they would; but why don't your people do something for you to prevent the necessity? What's the use of all that money to your cousin—who treated you awfully badly about the Hurst property, which ought to by yours now—he does not spend a tithe of his income? You'll have five pounds a week if you'll do for us; and, before you throw it up, think of that little girl who thinks such a deuced deal of you. With that addition to your income, you can marry at once. The idea struck me some days ago, and I saw Delamere; and, if you like to go, it's all settled."

The thought of the 'little girl' decided me, and I left Harding's chambers with a note to Delamere in my pocket; and, a few days afterward, was seated in the train for Shoreville, carrying with me the best wishes of my darling, who stood waving a little hand as the train moved off, with difficulty repressing the tears, which I knew would culminate in a flood in the cab home.

CHAPTER II.

I had known something of Delamere in his London days, and found that management had added stiffness to his collars, and decision to the soles of his boots; but otherwise, except that his hat was less limp in the brim, and his wrist-bands less retiring than formerly, he was much the same.

"I am delighted to greet you Mr. Lindsay," he said; for it was under that name that I had elected to appear; "I have great hopes of you, sir. Mr. Harding writes that you bring some MSS. which may be suitable for us. May I ask to see them? 'In the Same Boat,' a farce. Ah! yes! I see the idea." And he read my side-splitting jokes with the face of an undertaker on duty. "We don't care much for new farces; the company know the old ones, and we find that they answer our purpose. 'Yes, or No?' comedy, in three acts. Hardly suited to us. Country audiences are rather of Victorian tendencies, and require strong food. What is this? Ah! rather of the realistic school. Our resources are hardly equal to that, though we have one of the finest stages out of London. What have we here?—'The Smuggler's Bride'——"

"Oh, that's nothing," I said; "I didn't know that it was among the others. It's a wretched affair I wrote a long time ago. It is no good."

Delamere read on. "No good! no good! Why, it's just the thing for us. Rather defective in stage arrangement—in fact, here it is quite impracticable—but we can alter that. Very good—very good, indeed! I see—Raval, the smuggler, is the brother who was supposed to have been drowned. What a character Lechford will make of Sir Jasper! First-rate man, Lechford. Hardly enough comic business—but you can write that up a little, and introduce a song and dance for Harley—he will like it. Splendid scene in the second act—the rescue of Lady Alice. We must have the whole strength of the company for the fight."

All this approbation was quite unexpected; but, with Delamere's approval, my own opinion of my once-despised bantling was much increased.

"Let me see," he mused aloud, "this is Tuesday, and we open on Thursday. We will underline 'The Smuggler's Bride' for Monday. No, though; there's a concert at the Town Hall on that night, which will take away many of our patrons, and you must have a full house for your first appearance, so we'll say Tuesday. Make the few alterations which I have suggested as soon as possible, and we will put it into rehearsal."

I strolled out, vainly endeavoring to think of some jokes wherewith to strengthen the part of my comic miller, but beyond the reason which tradition has decided on as explaining the secret of his partiality for assuming a white hat, I could find nothing. However, a couple of day's hard work made sufficient alterations to please Delamere, the piece was put into rehearsal, and, in the opinion of the company, would "go."

I was making my way to the theatre on the Tuesday morning, when, on passing the Grand Hotel, I saw on the steps in front of the house the person of all others I was least prepared to meet—mine ancient enemy Thomas. I should have passed on with a bow, but he descended the steps, and held out his hand.

"An unexpected pleasure to meet you here, Mr. Thomas," I said.

He smiled, and replied.

"Not quite unexpected on my part. I saw some one pass the window yesterday when I was at luncheon, and the waiter told me it was a gentleman connected with the theatre. I was so convinced it was you that I went down to the theatre as soon as I had finished my meal, but you were so busily engaged that I did not like to disturb you. I had so much to attend to that I contented myself with the assurance that it was you, and determined to find you today. I just looked in, and saw you and a great many people engaged in a tremendous fight. I gave a concert last night, you know;" and he pointed to a bill on a neighboring wall, which I had not noticed, announcing that Mr. Henry Thomas would give a concert at the Town Hall, &c.

His tone was so cordial, and his manner so conciliatory, that I began to reproach myself for my distant behavior to him, and almost to fancy that I must have been mistaken in the view I had taken of his attentions to Alice; attributing the coldness which had existed between us to my own conduct."

"And so you are on the stage!" he said, as we walked together down the Parade; and how do you like it? Hard work! Well, but it is very pleasant work! You'll be astonished to hear that I always had a great desire to be an actor; but so few of us settle to the profession for which we are suited."

"I'm sure that can't be said of you, Mr. Thomas, and it would have been a serious loss to the musical profession had you chosen any other."

"You are kind to say so," he replied; "I always think there is such a charm about an actor's life. When I was young there was a prejudice against the profession, but now I am told not only gentlemen, but ladies, adopt it. Of course, I have frequently appeared before large audiences on the platform of the concert-room, but behind the foot-lights is an unknown region to me, which I should like to explore very much. I have heard of wings, and flies, and floats, and traps, but have a very indistinct idea of their natures."

"If you care about exploring at our theatre," I said, "I shall be delighted to afford you the opportunity. Our stage is not large, but it is very completely finished. Of course you will come to the theatre this evening? We play a drama of my own: I am Mr. Lindsay; I dare say you have seen some of the advertisements."

"I proposed to return to London this afternoon, but shall certainly stay for such a tempting treat. Could you possibly permit me to be behind the scenes with you?"

"Oh! certainly," I replied; "I shall be delighted. I must hurry off now, I fear, or I shall be late, and this is our last rehearsal. I will call for you at your hotel, about half-past six, so now *au revoir*." And with a cordial shake of the hand he left me at the door of the theatre.

Rehearsal passed off well, and evening approached—the evening on which I was to make my first appearance as actor and dramatist; and my state of anxiety can, I expect, only be fully comprehended by those who have been in a similar position.

I had called for Thomas, and left that worthy, when I went to dress, wandering about with that unhappy and helpless expression of countenance which usually characterizes fish out of water, and people out of place.

"I shall see you presently," I said to him, as I emerged from my room. "I must apologize for leaving you, but I have so much to attend to. Ah! Miss Merville, your dress is charming—have you seen Miss Cavendish? Oh! there she is. Miss Cavendish, you won't forget that the whole effect of the situation in the third scene depends upon your entrance the moment the cue is given? Thanks! Do Lacy, you remember the alteration we made this morning? You are to die L., and then I enter R. You've got the clogs, I see, Harley; are they all right now? Smith, you quite understand about darkening the stage? By Jove, there's the overture!"

The last bars were played, the bell sounded, and the curtain ascended—my ship was launched!

Harley, our low comedian, who played the miller, opened the scene with Miss Stanley, the soubrette, and I never heard music so sweet as the laughter which followed their dialogue, and which gave me hopes that my ship would float. I fear I must plead guilty to a queer feeling in the throat, and a tremulousness in the knees, as the moment approached for me to step on the stage; Delamere had liberally advertised my first appearance, however, and the round of applause which greeted me at once dispelled my nervousness, and left me on good terms with my audience.

I was called before the curtain at the end of the first act, and the company all shook hands with me, and offered congratulations, each one delicately insinuating that though some slight credit was perhaps due to me, the success was, in reality, attributed to the way in which he or she had filled his or her rôle.

"How are you getting on, Mr. Thomas?" I asked, when, having escaped for a moment's rest, I found him in a little nook at the wings. "You've got a corner all to yourself. I am glad you like it," I replied to his praises of the piece and of my performance. "How I wish Jessie were here to see me!—You don't look well; I hope there is nothing the matter?"

He thought so much gas had affected him, perhaps; but he should be all right in a moment.

"I'm so glad you are here; it's such a pleasure to have some one to talk to about Alice, and you know what a dear little girl she is. Do you know, I was ass enough to be jealous of you once; however, I can only say I am sorry for my stupidity, and hope we shall see a great deal of you when we set up our little establishment. I am sure you are not well—there's some brandy in that room; do have some."

He once more assured me that he was well, and the curtain rising for the second act, I had to leave him, to look after the business of the scene.

There was not so much applause at the beginning of the second act, for villainy seemed to be having rather the best of it; but I prophetically foresaw the enthusiasm which would accompany the downfall of Sir Jasper's evil designs, and the triumph of virtue in scene three; and the scowls which Lechford emitted from his well-darkened eyes, and the depths to which his voice descended as he strode about the stage, proposing to murder most of the *dramatis personæ*, and to immure the rest in the deepest dungeons beneath the moat of his castle, evidently thrilled the audience. Harley's song went beautifully. I had introduced some hits at local affairs, praised Shoreville and its inhabitants, and represented all other watering-places within fifty miles as hot-beds of fever and plague, populated by robbers, and these sentiments, set to a popular air, were vigorously encored.

"The audience appears very much pleased," Mr. Thomas remarked as I rejoined him. "Do you go on again soon?"

"Yes, I'm on directly," I replied; "the next is the great scene, which I hope will crown the success of my piece. The people in the country have not grown tired of broad-sword combats, and letting off a gun or a pistol invariably brings down the house; so we are going to give them plenty of steel and gunpowder. My cue will be given in a few minutes—'You'll discover that there's more behind, Sir Jaspar:' when I hear that I rush on with my smugglers, fire off two pistols, and fight furiously with Sir Jasper, and kill him. It would be better to finish the piece then, but Delamere has a scene which he wishes to show, so we finish in front of the castle.—Excuse me, I must listen."

I shall never forget that moment, which subsequent events have fixed so firmly in my remembrance. I hear now the heavy breathing in my ear, as I stood by Thomas's side, and can see his face—his cruel face—with lowered eyebrows, and a drop of blood which trickled from his lip, as I turned for a second toward him. But I had too much to think about to wonder why he should bite his lips; I was listening for the cue which prefaced my great scene.

At last it came:

"And I'm afraid you'll discover that there's more behind, Sir Jasper."

We rushed on to the stage, where were Sir Jasper and his band. I fired my pistol in the air; there was a crash in the orchestra; firearms went off on all sides; then—I felt a burning pain in my left side, and I remember no more.

* * * * * *

I cannot describe the whirl of tangled ideas which rushed through my mind with returning consciousness. I was lying in a strange bed, in a strange room, but by my bedside was the familiar face of Harding.

"Harding! what's all this? Where am I? What's happened? Why am I all tied up? How did I——"

"Hush! dear old fellow, you mustn't talk. The doctor will be here directly. I've got a great deal to tell you, when he says I may."

I need not prolong my story. I soon pulled through—that process being materially assisted by the care and tenderness of an attentive little nurse, who soon appeared on the scene—and heard all that had happened.

Thomas had visited Shoreville on a concert-giving tour, and, to his astonishment, had seen me. He followed me to the theatre, as he had informed me, and when there had seen the third scene. The idea had struck him, that if in the skirmish a bullet was fired, no one would know from whence it came, and it would be attributed to accident. Convinced that if I were out of the way Alice would look with a favorable eye on him, he had procured a revolver, made his way behind the scene, as I have described, and put his plan into execution, firing at me the moment I left his side. The ball had passed through my shoulder. In making his way hurriedly from the stage, in the midst of the excitement which followed the "accident," he had fallen down a chasm through which some scenery was to have been raised for the last scene, and had fractured his skull so badly that he had since died, having previously given a *résumé* of his amiable intentions.

My cousin had heard of my expedition, and wishing to save one of his family from what he was pleased to term "a profession of a lowering tendency," had called on Harding, knowing him to be an intimate friend of mine. Harding informed him of the reasons which had influenced my movements, and he had proposed to allow me a sufficient sum to gratify my wishes. Harding had arrived at Shoreville on the evening of the performance, and made up his mind to see my play from the front. What he saw the reader knows, and he superintended my removal to the hotel, and took care of me until my own little nurse arrived.

How pleasant convalescence was at a little village in the neighborhood, I need not say—we left Shoreville as soon as I could be moved, for when the story was made known I became an object of great curiosity to the visitors, which was hardly to be wondered at considering the reports of the occurrence in the local papers. As I had not finished my drama on the stage, I completed the remainder in real life by marrying, and—I trust the event may prove—living very happily ever after, though I shall never forget Act 2, Scene 3.—*London Society.*

The Comedie Francaise.—It was in the very beginning of the fifteenth century that the first privileged company began to act in Paris. They were called the Confrères de la Passion. They had a hall in the Rue Saint Denis; and they performed, for 150 years—and until the Parisian public were utterly weary of them—those "Mysteries," or sacred dramas, taken from the Old and New Testaments, of which our ancestors were so fond. The "Mysteries," in their turn, gave way to "Moralities," in which some sort of parable—with an easy interpretation, clearly to be understood of everybody—was set forth to an admiring audience. In these, an element of comedy was introduced by the appearance of devils on the stage. Their tricks were always defeated, and their discomfiture formed the most attractive part of the piece.

But, in spite of the efforts of the worthy Confrères to produce an attractive bill of fare for their patrons by crowding the stage with devils, there came a time when even these failed to draw; and certain young law clerks and Bohemians invented an entirely new kind of drama, which enticed away all the admirers of the Confrèrie to their own rude stage. The new pieces were called *farces* and *sottises*—being simply representations of trickery and intrigue, with as much fun, of a broad kind, as could be got into the time of representation.

The sacred drama was dead. In 1548, the Parliament issued a decree prohibiting the representation of sacred subjects; and the Confrères, who were a hereditary class, and had amassed great wealth by their lucrative calling, were compelled, against their will—for they professed piety—to enact profane dramas. And then began, in France, the modern stage. In 1588, the Confrères finally retired from the field—though they were not formally suppressed till forty years afterward—letting out their theatre of the Hotel de Bourgogne to a company of comedians, who performed the plays of Jodelle, Garnier and Hardy, the predecessors of Corneille. These became so popular that it was found necessary to divide into two companies, one of which opened a new theatre, that of the Marais. There were thus in Paris, in the year 1600, two privileged companies of comedians, besides a nomadic Italian company, which played occasionally, and was great in pantomime. Cardinal Richelieu also, who was passionately fond of the drama, and was, perhaps, more ambitious to succeed as a dramatist than as a politician, constructed two theatres in his own palace. These, however, were not open to the public. One of them afterward became the theatre of Moliere.

It was in 1652 that Moliere, having the good fortune to please the King, obtained the privilege of establishing himself and his company in Paris, under the title of the "Troupe de Monsieur." Thirteen years later, they were honored by receiving the title of the "King's Comedians," with a pension—rarely paid—of 7,000 francs a year.

The new company broke up at the death of Moliere, some of them joining that of the Hôtel de Bourgogne, and some that of the Théâtre du Marais. The two companies continued for a few years separate and distinct, until—on October 21, 1680—they were united by order of Louis XIV., and formed but one company—that of the Comédie Française.

They had no fixed theatre for nine years, when they entered into possession of a new house, built expressly for them, opening it on Easter Monday, 1689, with the performance of Racine's "Phèdre." From this time till the year 1770, they played nowhere else. They then migrated to the Hall of the Tuileries, where they remained till the Theatre of the Odéon was ready for them, in 1782. This being burned down in 1799, they changed again to a theatre which had been built by the Duke of Orleans in the Rue Richelieu. Every visitor to Paris knows the subsequent *locale* of the Comédie Française.—*Once a Week.*

Sir John Herschel.—To most of us John Herschel is known chiefly as the most eminent of modern philosophical astronomers; but the pursuit of astronomy was not the voluntary choice nor the chief bias of his intellectual life, it was rather the recollections and the impressions of the happy home of his youthful years, and reverence for the illustrious head of it, which determined him to complete what his father had commenced with such imperturbable diligence, and such wonderful success. He became a great astronomer, rather through filial piety than through the promptings of a natural taste. As in the case of many other great men, some of whom still survive among us, his life-long career was determined by uncontrollable circumstances, while the inborn aptitude has lain in another direction. Nevertheless astronomy was very far from engrossing his whole attention; we doubt whether it absorbed even the half of it, for those who knew him best knew that the bias of his mind was mainly directed toward chemistry and light, and their cognate branches of physical inquiry. In 1819, when philosophical chemistry in England was perhaps at its lowest ebb, he rediscovered, and for the first time ascertained, the leading properties of the hyposulphite salts, the existence of which had, unknown to Herschel, been previously surmised, and only surmised, by Berthollet. In particular he noted the property of the hyposulphite of soda, whereby, as he says, "chloride of silver newly precipitated is dissolved in this salt almost as readily as sugar." We mention this circumstance because it was owing to this property of the hyposulphite alone, that Daguerre twenty years after was enabled practically to realize the hopes of Davy and Wedgwood, that the photographic pictures which they had already obtained might one day be fixed and preserved, even when submitted to the action of light. Thus, indirectly, John Herschel may, in a strong sense, be regarded as the father of photography; and at subsequent periods perhaps no man has entered more fully and philosophically into the actinic relations of light. It was during this most active period of his philosophical life that, attracted by the marvelous discoveries of Fresnel in connection with the undulatory theory of light, and after having studied and mastered what others had done before him, he set his own original powers to the task, and soon added to our knowledge fresh facts which they, his masters, had themselves overlooked. He discovered, for instance, that the relative positions of the optic axes in certain biaxal crystals were functions of the index of refraction; and he for the first time ascertained certain other actions of crystallized media on polarized light, which placed him at once among the first rank of experimental physicists of his day. The results of these studies he embodied in a most remarkable treatise on Light, published in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, which up to the present date may be advantageously consulted by the most accomplished student in this branch of physical inquiry. In the same great work will be found other treatises of his, on Sound, on Heat, and on Physical Astronomy, all of them bearing the stamp of genius and industry, and each one of them containing some specific advance beyond the condition in which he had found the subject.—*Nature.*

The Diamond Fields.—The land I am now looking at on the other side of the Vaal is a long, low hill, sloping gradually down to the water, and covered with low, prickly shrubs. The spot is by no means beautiful or inviting to cattle or man. It is neither picturesque nor promising, yet it contains the very essence of wealth, the choicest treasures of royalty, power and beauty. There, since the beginning of the world, trodden under foot by savages and wild beasts, unheeded, while Europe has suffered its storms and convulsions, these diamonds have slumbered. The upper part of the sloping hill is composed of orange-colored gravel, with here and there boulder stones, detritus of old water courses cropping out. This gravel is very attractive to the eye, and consists, for the most part, of agates, cornelians, clear yellow stones, and bits of jasper. For the first day or two you feel inclined to make a collection of the best of these; but this avarice wears off when you begin to find the good and sound stones are few and far between, and are nearly as scarce as the diamonds, which, like all good things, are shyest of all. Whenever a spot of this gravel is selected, either by new-comers or from a diamond having been found, the people make a rush, and the whole of the ground is at once divided into lots twenty-one feet square. The new and hopeful hands begin at once to pick and loose up the virgin ground, and after throwing by the big stones, they sift the smaller gravel through a large screen, and get rid of all pebbles bigger than a pigeon's egg. Of course, the man lucky enough to find a diamond bigger than this, is sure to see it in the sieve. All that goes through the sieve is the small gravel or wash-stuff. This residuum is carted down to the river early in the morning, and washed in a cradle, which consists of a couple of sieves, the upper one coarse in the mesh, the lower one fine. These sieves are placed on a frame set on rockers. The gravel is placed in the upper sieve, and one man rocks the cradle, while his companion pours water on all the gravel and fine dust which has washed through the two sieves. The upper sieve is looked over, and the contents thrown aside, while the gravel from the under one, containing pebbles from the size of a hazelnut to that of a big pin's head, is reviewed on the table, at which we will suppose I and my comrade Ash are sitting. We are in a bower made of branches and an old sail. We each grasp a flat piece of zinc, and commence by drawing a small portion of the gravel toward us like children playing with shells. With one motion of the hand we spread out our store carefully on the table, and with another, like disappointed gamblers that we are, we sweep it contemptuously off; so the diggers here go on, hour after hour, day after day, month after month, and perhaps never, after all, see the welcome gleam of the long-sought diamond. The manual labor is not so great, but, oh! the monotony and weary watching of the stones. It is dreadfully tiring; one's back aches, all one's limbs feel benumbed, and the shoulder-blades have soon their own special grievances.—*All the Year Round.*

Wirt and Webster in a Trial of Wit.—Daniel Webster was once engaged in the trial of a case in one of the Virginia Courts, and the opposing counsel was William Wirt, author of the *Life of Patrick Henry*, which has been criticised as a brilliant romance. In the progress of the case, Mr. Webster produced a highly-respectable witness, whose testimony (unless disproved or impeached) settled the case and annihilated Mr. Wirt's client. After getting through the testimony, he informed Mr. Wirt, with a significant expression, that he was through with the witness, and that he was at his service. Mr. Wirt rose to commence the cross-examination, but seemed for a moment quite perplexed how to proceed, but quickly assumed a manner expressive of his incredulity as to the facts elicited, and, coolly eying the witness a moment, he said:

"Mr. K——, allow me to ask you if you have ever read a work called the *Baron Munchausen*?"

Before the witness had time to reply, Mr. Webster quickly rose to his feet, and said:

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Wirt, for the interruption; but there was one question I forgot to ask the witness, and if you will allow me that favor, I promise not to interrupt you again."

Mr. Wirt, in the blandest manner, replied, "Yes, most certainly;" when Mr. Webster, in the most deliberate and solemn manner, said:

"Sir, have you ever read Wirt's *Patrick Henry*?"

The effect was irresistible, and even the Judge could not control his rigid features. Mr. Wirt himself joined in the momentary laugh, and, turning to Mr. Webster, said, "Suppose we submit this case to the jury without summing up," which was assented to, and Mr. Webster's client won the suit.—*Bench and Bar, by L. J. Bigelow.*

Anecdotes of Rufus Choate.—Rufus Choate and Chief-Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts, often indulged in wordy combats, and wit was generally freely expended by both sides. Choate was once arguing a cause before the Chief-Justice, (who was one of the homeliest men ever elevated to the Bench,) and, to express his reverence for the conceded ability of the Judge, said, in yielding to an adverse decision:

"In coming into the presence of your Honor, I experience the same feelings the Hindoo does when he bows before his idol. I know that you are ugly, but I feel that you are great!"

It is said that Choate had a command of language, and his brain teemed with a wealth of diction truly marvelous. When Judge Shaw first heard that there was a fresh edition of Worcester's Dictionary out, containing 2,500 new words, he exclaimed, "For heaven's sake, don't let Choate get hold of it!"

Choate, in an important assault and battery case at sea, had Dick Barton, chief mate of the clipper-ship *Challenge*, on the stand, and badgered him so for about an hour that Dick got his salt water up, and hauled by the wind to bring the keen Boston lawyer under his batteries.

At the beginning of his testimony, Dick said that the night was as "dark as the devil, and raining like seven bells."

Suddenly, Mr. Choate asked him:

"Was there a moon that night?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Ah, yes! a moon—"

"Yes, a full moon."

"Did you see it?"

"Not a mite."

"Then, how do you know there was no moon?"

"The Nautical Almanac said so, and I'll believe that sooner than any lawyer in this world."

"What was the principal luminary that night, Sir?"

"Binnacle lamp aboard the *Challenge*."

"Ah! you are growing sharp, Mr. Barton."

"What in blazes have you been grinding me this hour for—to make me dull?"

"Be civil, Sir. And now tell me what latitude and longitude you crossed the equator in?"

"Sho'—you're joking."

"No, Sir, I am in earnest, and I desire you to answer me."

"I shan't."

"Ah! you refuse, do you?"

"Yes—I can't."

"Indeed! You are the chief mate of a clipper-ship, and are unable to answer so simple a question?"

"Yes, 'tis the *simplest* question I ever had asked me. Why, I thought every fool of a lawyer knew that there ain't no *latitude* at the equator."

That shot floored Rufus.—*Bench and Bar, by L. J. Bigelow.*

About Words.—It has been calculated that our language, including the nomenclature of the arts and sciences, contains 100,000 words; yet, of this immense number, it is surprising how few are in common use. To the great majority, even of educated men, three-fourths of these words are almost as unfamiliar as Greek or Cheetaw. Strike from the lexicon all the words nearly obsolete—all the words of special arts or professions—all the words confined in their usage to particular localities—all the words which even the educated speaker uses only in homeopathic doses—and it is astonishing into what a Lilliputian volume your Brobdingnagian Webster or Worcester will have shrunk. It has been calculated that a child uses only about one hundred words; and unless he belongs to the educated classes, he will never employ more than three or four hundred. A distinguished American scholar estimates that few speakers or writers use as many as ten thousand words; ordinary persons, of fair intelligence, not over three or four thousand. Even the great orator who is able to bring into the field, in the war of words, half the vast array of light and heavy troops which the vocabulary affords, yet contents himself with a far less imposing display of verbal force. Even the all-knowing Milton, whose wealth of words seems amazing, and whom Dr. Johnson charges with using "a Babylonish dialect," uses only 8,000; and Shakespeare himself, "the myriad-minded," only 15,000. These facts show that the difficulty of mastering the vocabulary of a new tongue is greatly overrated; and they show, too, how absurd is the boast of every new dictionary-maker that his vocabulary contains so many thousand words more than those of his predecessors.—*The Lakeside Monthly.*

The Power of Artillery.—The recent conflict between the French and the Prussians has been decided—like all modern conflicts are now—more by the power of artillery than by mere hand-to-hand engagements. New inventions in the instruments of warfare have placed mere physical strength altogether in the minority. It used to be the boast, that the British soldier was superior in the matter of a bayonet-charge to any other soldier in the world. Now, however, times are altered. The results of a victory depend, not on the power of the men individually, but on the power of the artillery collectively. Yet this leads us to an old reflection—namely, whether the men of the present day are equal or inferior in stature to the warriors of ancient times. The generally accepted belief is, that the men of the present day are quite as stout and stalwart as they were in the old historic ages long gone by. Even at Lord Eglintoun's famous tournament, not a few of the knights had some difficulty in finding armor large enough for them to wear. And going even farther back, if we take the Egyptian mummy cases in the British Museum, few of them would contain an average-sized Englishman. So much for antiquity. The Romans and Greeks of old were a shorter, slighter race than the Gauls, from whom they at first sprang, and shrank in time. The sentries suffocated at Pompeii are quite as short as the smallest French lineman, without the broad, well-set look so often observable in the latter sturdy little race. And, without fear of vanity on the part of a degenerate race, we venture to think that a brigade of our British "Guards" would have made short work of even the picked men of a Roman legion.—*Once a Week.*

Anecdote of Henry Clay.—It is known that Mr. Clay was remarkable for his recollection of faces. A curious incident of this wonderful power is told of his visit to Jackson, Miss., in the year 18—. On his way the cars stopped at Clinton for a few moments, when an eccentric, but strong-minded old man made his way up to him, exclaiming, as he did so, "Don't introduce me, for I want to see if Mr. Clay will know me."

"Where did I know you?" said Mr. Clay.

"In Kentucky," answered the keen-sighted, but one-eyed old man.

Mr. Clay struck his long, bony finger upon his forehead, as if in deep thought. "Have you lost that eye since I saw you, or had you lost it before?" inquired Mr. Clay.

"Since," said the man.

"Then turn the sound side of your face to me, that I may get your profile."

Mr. Clay paused for a moment, his thoughts running back many years. "I have it!" said he. "Did you not give me a verdict as juror, at Frankfort, Ky., in the great case of the United States versus Innis, twenty-one years ago?"

"I did! I did! said the overjoyed old man.

"And is not your name," said Mr. Clay, "Hardwicke?"

"It is, it is," replied Dr. Hardwicke, bursting into tears. "Did I not tell you," he said to his friends, "that he knew me, though I have not seen him from that time to this? Great men never forget faces."—*Bench and Bar, by L. J. Bigelow.*

The London Times.—There are papers and papers; but every true British *paterfamilias* regards his *Times* much as he regards his eggs and bacon—as a necessary adjunct to the breakfast-table. If he wants reliable information on any topic—whether it be the debate in the House last night, the progress of the difficulty between the Versaillists and the Commune, or the more immediate matter-of-fact condition of the Stocks—he consults the *Times* as his oracle. But the *Times* was not always such a Jupiter Tonans of the Press. On the occasion of the late Duke of Wellington's funeral, in the November of 1852, 70,000 copies were sold of the number of this paper containing the account of the proceedings. The *Times* of Jan. 10, 1806, which contained the account of the funeral of Lord Nelson, was a very small paper compared with the *Times* of nearly half a century afterward. Its size was nineteen inches by thirteen. The paper had about eighty advertisements, and occupied—with wood-cuts of the coffin and funeral-car—a space of fifteen inches by nine. Fifty years afterward, the number of the advertisements had amounted to about 1,700. When the Royal Exchange was opened by the Queen, 54,000 copies were sold; and at the close of the trial of Rush, the murderer, 44,500. And at the present day, the *Times*, as a property, is a fortune in itself.—*Once a Week.*

The Misfortunes of Our Friends.—The most popular of Rochefoucauld's cynical aphorisms is probably the often-quoted saying about the pleasure which we find in the misfortunes of our friends. Its popularity may probably be attributed chiefly to its truth. Everybody who is in the habit of analyzing his own emotions has been seized with occasional pangs of remorse on such occasions. It is not merely in trifling matters that we feel a pleasure, which we admit on cool reflection to be wicked, in hearing of the calamities which overtake those whom we really love. If it were merely when our friends missed a train, or broke down in a speech, or were rolled in the mud, that a certain sneaking sense of satisfaction persists in obtruding itself, we might excuse ourselves on the ground that our sense of humor is pleasantly tickled. Perhaps, even so, the phenomenon would not be altogether satisfactory. Undoubtedly nobody can witness certain real though minor misfortunes of life without a strong propensity to laugh; everybody, for example, considers seasickness from an absurd point of view, though it would be hard to say why extreme suffering should be ludicrous because it is not dangerous or protracted. Perhaps the grotesqueness of the surrounding circumstances overpowers our sympathies, but the fact that they are so completely vanquished is scarcely an amiable trait in human nature. It is, however, a more melancholy reflection that a pleasure, not justified by any perception of the ridiculous, unmistakably intrudes itself on more serious occasions. We are deeply and sincerely grieved when we hear that somebody for whom we would, it may be, make very considerable sacrifices, has undergone serious suffering; that he has lost a child, or a fortune, or his character. If he is very closely connected with us, the pain is probably unadulterated. There is not even a temporary gleam of satisfaction to relieve our genuine sorrow. But remove the sufferer by a very small distance, let him be our first cousin instead of our brother, or live in the next town instead of the next street, and it is surprising how soon the objectionable sentiment makes its presence manifest. We reproach ourselves, but we can't help taking an interest in the story. It is exciting, and every excitement in its lower stages has something pleasant about it. The case of which Rochefoucauld was doubtless thinking was that dirty gram of jealousy of which it is so difficult to get rid. The misfortunes which really give us pleasure are those which flatter our vanity in a way which we are ashamed to confess. A strong man is taken ill, and we can't quite refrain from congratulating ourselves on the strength of our constitutions. A rich man loses money and we feel a little happier in the thought that he was not so much shrewder than ourselves in his speculations. A distinguished politician makes a gross blunder, or a great artist paints a bad picture, or an eminent advocate loses a cause, and we ourselves feel an inch taller because the giant turns out to be not so much more exalted than ourselves. That this feeling is as common as it is mean is proved among other things by the currency of the maxim in question; and the peculiarity of the case is that whereas some other vices tend to become obsolete, the tendency of modern civilization is probably to increase this particular form of weakness.—*The Saturday Review.*

Misapplication of Shakespeare.—Hon. Benjamin F. Wade and the late Hon. Joshua Giddings used to be constant competitors at the Bar in "old, benighted Ashtabula," their place of residence. In the early part of his practice, Wade was defending a man against an action of slander, and, after having concluded a very effective speech to the jury, sat awkwardly leaning backward, his feet on the counsel table, and facing Giddings, who was attempting to be eloquent in behalf of his slandered client. "Old Gid," as he was familiarly called, knew a little smattering of *Shakespeare*, and now determined to bring that great author to his aid.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said he, with much ardor,

"'He that steals my purse, steals trash;
But he that robs me of my good name—'"

(Ahem!)

At this point, to his great discomfiture, Shakespeare deserted him. He repeated:

"'But he that robs me of my good name—'"

(Another pause.)

"Takes that I never had," whispered Wade, as if prompting him, and so distinctly as to be heard by all in the room.

Amid the laughter and his own confusion, Giddings brought his speech to such a "lame and impotent conclusion," that his client recovered but six and a quarter cents for his lost character.—*Bench and Bar, by L. J. Bigelow.*

On Repetition.—It was an evil day for the world when the theory was put forth, that to insure attention there must be a great deal of repetition. This theory is particularly insisted upon when you have to deal with illiterate and uncultured persons. There is, however, one defect of the human mind, which is almost always overlooked by those people who declare that repetition is the surest method of obtaining attention. They forget that the human mind is a very vague and volatile creature; and that, unless your statement, or your course of argument, is very closely knit together, this mind, that you wish to win, will wonder into a hundred different matters wide apart from the subject about which you are talking or speaking. This defect, too, is an especial defect of the uncultured classes. Or rather, I should perhaps say, that all classes have this same defect nearly in the same degree, only that cultured people can with more ease resume the main thread of the argument addressed to them, and treat as parentheses all that has been parenthetically spoken by the speaker. Repetition, therefore, and the dwelling upon small points which do not greatly affect the main subject are, in my judgment, the more to be avoided, the less cultivated the class of persons is whom you have to address.

The foregoing remarks are not meant to apply to an occasional summing up of what you have endeavored to prove; for this practice is often very useful to hearers, of whatever class they may be.

If my argument hitherto is sound, how great is the error committed by lawyers, clergymen and parliamentary speakers; and how largely might all their orations be diminished.—*By the Author of Friends in Council.*

Mr. Darwin's Theory of Pangenesis.—In a paper read at the Royal Society, Mr. Francis Galton gave an account of experiments he had made to test Mr. Darwin's theory of pangenesis—a theory put forward to explain the numerous phenomena allied to simple reproduction, such as reversion, growth, and repair of injuries. The principal points of this theory are, that each one of the myriad cells in every living body is, to a great extent, an independent organism, and that this organism throws "gemmules" into the circulation, where they swarm, waiting opportunity for further development. If this be true, the differences among animals of the same species are due to differences of blood; and if the blood of one variety be transfused into the veins of another, signs of mongrelism should in due time appear in the offspring of the one that had received the alien blood. Mr. Galton experimented on rabbits, choosing the silver-gray, a pure variety; and into their veins he transfused the blood of other varieties; and though he worked at his self-imposed task with patience and skill for more than a year, he arrived at no result favorable to the Darwinian theory. About six score young rabbits were produced, and not one showed signs of departure from the silver-gray. Cross circulation, as well as transfusion, was tried; but the silver-gray still remained a pure silver-gray. Hereupon, Mr. GALTON says: "The conclusion from this large series of experiments is not to be avoided, namely, that the doctrine of pangeneses, pure and simple, is incorrect."—*Chambers's Journal.*

A GREAT MAN AT EPSOM.—A detective inspector had, at my request, pointed out to me what he called "the greatest thief we have here." A most gentlemanly-looking man he was—dressed more like a professional man of moderate income, than what you call a swell. His hair and moustaches were already turned grey—not from advanced age, but from frequent trouble and shaving. The velvet collar of his overcoat, and a flower in the button-hole, gave some freshness to his otherwise tired face. This gentleman has been convicted at Paris, Brussels, and Warsaw, and no end of times in London. He never busies himself with small things like watches, brooches, or anything of that kind; he waits till some "gentleman of independent means" gets drunk, whether with or without his assistance, and then possesses himself of the pocket-book. This is his usual way of doing business. He was pointed out to me with all possible precautions, in order that he should not discover my intentions. "And take care," said the inspector to me, "that he does not find out what you are there for. He will knock the head off you if he discovers that you are watching him." In about half an hour I managed to get into conversation with the man. We took a glass of brandy and soda-water at the bar in a booth behind BARNARD'S stand—that double booth which is surrounded by betting men and crammed with people settling their accounts and discussing the forthcoming betting. He never left that booth for a single moment the whole of the race, and an endless number of people came to shake hands with him—all sorts of people, dirty and clean, young and old, betting men, jockeys, and even a well-known comedian. But his most intimate friend seems to be a corpulent Belgian, who said he was eight years a Cuirassier officer in the Belgian army, and had subsequently, through his passion for horses, taken to job-mastering in England. He had several carriages lent out to foreigners for the Derby, and proposed that I should take one for the Oaks. The price was eight guineas during the races, and thirty shillings a day any other time. His horses and carriages were first-rate, and his taste in all matters connected with horses quite English. He had now been living in this country for fifteen years, and I must say, that his English was really perfect, incomparably better than the French of his friend "the great thief." The Belgian seems to have been directed by his friend to entertain me, and I heard even the word "game" whispered with an additional instruction of "but don't hurry." At all events, the great man himself spoke but comparatively little to me, only now and then a few indifferent words in a most gentlemanly tone and style, and had it not been for the restless and continual twitching movement of his temples which, so to say, completed his conversation, one could never have formed an unfavorable opinion of the quiet though resolute features of his face. The temples, however, spoke quite unfavorably; they whispered to you the suggestion that if you were a man with money in your pocket, and should find yourself alone in a railway carriage, or in some other isolated place, with the possessor of these temples, it might be the worse for you.—*The Pall Mall Budget.*

THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF "OBERON."—At the first general rehearsal, with full band, scenery, &c., the effect was not satisfactory, and FAWCETT, in his usual brusque manner, exclaimed: "That must come out! It won't go!" WEBER, who was standing in the pit, leaning on the back of the orchestra, so feeble that he could scarcely stand without such support, shouted, "Wherefore shall it not go?" and leaping over the partition like a boy, snatched the *baton* from the conductor, and saved from excision one of the most delicious morceaus in the opera. No vocalist could be found equal to the part of *Sherasmin*. It was, therefore, acted by FAWCETT, and a bass singer, named ISAACS, was lugged in head and shoulders to eke out the charming quatuor, "Over the Dark Blue Waters." BRAHAM, the greatest English tenor perhaps ever known, was about the worst actor ever seen, and the most unromantic person in appearance that can well be imagined. His deserved popularity as a vocalist induced the audience to overlook his deficiencies in other qualifications, but they were not the less fatal to the dramatic effect of the character of *Huon de Bordeaux*, the dauntless paladin who had undertaken to pull a hair out of the *Caliph's* beard, slay the man who sat at his right hand, and kiss his daughter! Miss PATON, with a grand soprano voice, and sufficiently prepossessing person, was equally destitute of histrionic ability, and consequently of the four principal parts in the opera only one was adequately represented, that of *Fatima*, by Mme. VESTRIS. Among the minor characters, Miss HARRIET CAWSE, a pupil of Sir GEORGE SMART'S, distinguished herself as an arch and melodious *Puck*, and did her "spiriting gently," and Mr. CHAS. BLAND, brother of JAMES, the king of extravaganza, was happily gifted with a voice which enabled him to execute, at least respectably, the airs assigned to the *King of the Fairies*. The composer, therefore, had justice fairly done to him, and any shortcomings, as far as the drama was concerned, were of secondary importance. My great object was to land WEBER safe amidst an unmusical public, and I therefore wrote a melodrama with songs, instead of an opera, such as would be required at the present day. I am happy to say that I succeeded in that object, and had the great gratification of feeling that he fully appreciated my motives, and approved of my labors. On the morning after the production of the opera (April 12) I met him on the stage. He embraced me most affectionately, and exultingly exclaimed, "Now we will go to work and write another opera together, and then they shall see what we can do!" "Man proposes and heaven disposes." In a few weeks after I followed him to his grave! "Oberon" was the song of the dying swan. The hand of death was upon him before he commenced it, and the increasing weight upon his spirit is unmistakably evident in the latter portion of his work. The last air of *Rieza*, "Mourn thou poor Heart," necessitating, unfortunately, plaintive expression, was a wail of such unrelieved dreariness, that coming late in the opera, it was worse than ineffective, and is, I believe, omitted, even in Germany.—*J. R. Planche, in London Society.*

THE CULTURE OF THE SILKWORM IN JAPAN.—The life of a silkworm, as a worm—that is, from its leaving the egg to forming the cocoon—lasts from forty to fifty days; during that time it has four periods of rest, known, nobody knows why, as the lion's, the falcon's, the boat's and the garden rest, when, for the space of from four to seven days, the worm stops feeding, and casts its skin. Hatching-time varies according to the season, coming sometimes as early as the 20th of April, sometimes as late as the 5th of May. As soon as the temperature is favorable, and the early leaves of the mulberry appear, the egg-cards, which have been hanging in paper-bags from the ceiling, are taken out, and suspended in a shady spot in the open air. The eggs darken, and during the night the little black worms emerge from them. The first-comers are either thrown away or left unnoticed until their numbers are swelled sufficiently, when they are brushed or shaken off the cards into small paper-covered wooden boxes. Some breeders give them nothing to eat at this early stage;—others chop up the buds of the Yotsume mulberry, and scatter them over the worms, after they have been sprinkled with sifted bran, to prevent them rolling themselves together in hard little balls. After a day or two, the silkworms are removed to straw mats covered with a layer of rice-husks; and as they increase in size, and require more mats, the latter are placed upon small tables, standing on legs six inches high, which are placed one upon another, to save room. After the second or third rest, the worms are put into bamboo trays, and these stowed away upon wall-shelves, one above the other; care being taken to leave sufficient space between the top shelf and the roof to allow the noxious effluvia to ascend, without injuring the health of the worm, which it is likely to do, where such precaution is not observed.

Those who believe in the virtue of cleanliness are particular to take away all refuse; this is generally done by removing the worms with chopsticks; but a much better plan is to place nets, stretched on small frames, over the worms, and cover them with fresh leaves, to which the silk-worms quickly climb, rendering their transference to clean trays an easy matter. At first, the mulberry leaves are chopped up fine, and doled out often in small quantities; but as the worms increase in size the food increases in coarseness, until, at last, whole branches are strewn over the trays. When the creatures are dull and heavy, a little saké and water is sprinkled over their food to stimulate their appetites. This is unnecessary just before the last rest, for then they eat greedily, and if not well supplied, take their revenge by making light cocoons. After the garden rest they cease feeding, shed their skin, and four or five days after that, begin to form the cocoon. When this important time is at hand, the "mabushi" is made by arching split bamboos lengthways over the trays, and spreading twigs of rape, pine, or rice straw over the arches, until a thick bed is formed. When a worm deserts its leaf to go wandering about the border of its tray, it is a sure sign it is ready to spin; those ready, but not rambling, are detected by the transparent paleness of their skin. All such are transferred by the fingers of young girls to the mabushi, which, as soon as spinning has fairly set in, is covered with a mat and put upon a shelf for eight or ten days, by which time the twigs will be so firmly connected by the web spun by the worms, that the whole bed may be taken from the tray, doubled up, and hung from the ceiling—to remain there until those concerned have leisure to remove the cocoons.—*Chambers's Journal.*

ANECDOTES OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—Among the Websteriana there is nothing of his better than the answer to the French Minister who asked him, while Secretary of State, whether the United States would recognize the new Government of France.

The Secretary assumed a very solemn tone and attitude, saying,

"Why not? The United States has recognized the BOURBONS, the Republic, the Directory, the Council of Five Hundred, the First Consul, the Emperor, LOUIS XVIII., CHARLES X., LOUIS PHILIPPE, the—"

"Enough! enough!" cried the French Minister, perfectly satisfied by such a formidable citation of consistent precedents.

When DANIEL WEBSTER was a young man, about commencing the study of law, he was advised not to enter the legal profession, for it was already crowded. His reply was, "*There is room enough at the top!*"

What but a suppressed sense of humor, in both speaker and auditors, could possibly have carried off such a speech as this, which is attributed to WEBSTER?

"Men of Rochester, I am glad to see you, and I am glad to see your noble city. Gentlemen, I saw your Falls, which I am told are one hundred and fifty feet high. That is a very interesting fact. Gentlemen, Rome had her CAESAR, her SCIPIO, her BRUTUS, but Rome, in her proudest days, had *never* a water-fall a hundred and fifty feet high! Gentlemen, Greece had her PERICLES, her DEMOSTHENES, and her SOCRATES, but Greece, in her palmiest days, NEVER had a waterfall a hundred and fifty feet high! Men of Rochester, go on. No people ever lost their liberties who had a water-fall one hundred and fifty feet high!"—*Bench and Bar, by L. J. Bigelow.*

THE MONTH OF MAY IN FRENCH HISTORY.—The month of May, if not the "merriest, maddest" month of all the year, has always been an eventful month in the annals of France. On the 30th of May, 1431, JOAN of Arc was burned at Rouen; on the 14th of May, 1610, HENRI IV. was murdered by RAVAILLAC; on the 23d of May, 1706, the French were defeated at Ramillies; in May, 1756, began the Seven Years' war; on the 10th of May, 1774, died LOUIS XV.; the 5th of May, 1789, was the date of the opening of the States-General; on the 12th of May, 1794, Mme. ELIZABETH was executed; on the 12th of May, 1796, BABŒUF'S conspiracy was surpressed, and in the same month in the following year PICHEGRU'S conspiracy failed; on the 19th of May, 1802, the "Legion of Honor" was instituted; on the 22d of May, 1803, war was declared against England; on the 26th of May, 1805, NAPOLEON I. was crowned King of Italy; on the 5th of May, 1808, CHARLES IV. of Spain and his son abdicated in favor of NAPOLEON, and on the 27th of the same month commenced the insurrection in that country. In May, in the following year, NAPOLEON entered Vienna; on the 3d of May, 1814, the Bourbon dynasty was restored and LOUIS XVIII. arrived in Paris; and on the 4th of that month, in the same year, NAPOLEON arrived at Elba. On the 5th of May, 1821, NAPOLEON died at St. Helena; on the 16th of May, 1830, the Chamber of Deputies was dissolved three months before the abdication of CHARLES X.; on the 20th of May, 1834, died LA FAYETTE; on the 8th of May, 1837, LOUIS PHILIPPE being on the throne, an amnesty was granted for political offenses; and in the same month LOUIS NAPOLEON published his *Idées Napoléoniennes*; on the 20th of May, also in that year, TALLEYRAND died; on the 25th of May, 1846, LOUIS NAPOLEON escaped from Ham; on the 7th of May, 1848, the Provisional Government resigned to an Executive Commission elected by the National Assembly of the French Republic; on the 15th, the people's attack on the Assembly was suppressed; and on the 26th, the perpetual banishment of LOUIS PHILIPPE and his family was decreed; on the 15th of May, 1855, the Industrial Exhibition was opened at Paris; on the 12th of May, 1859, France having declared war against Austria, the Empress EUGENIE was appointed Regent, and the Emperor LOUIS NAPOLEON arrived at Genoa; on the 21st, was raised a loan of 20,000,000f.; on the 20th, occurred the victory of the French and Sardinians at Montebello; and, on the 30th and 31st, at Palestro. On the 22d of May, 1864, died the Duke of MALAKOFF; on the 3d of May, 1865, the Emperor visited Algeria; on the 6th of May, 1866, at Auxerre, his Imperial Majesty expressed his detestation of the treaties of 1815; and we all know too well what has happened in May, 1871.

AN ANECDOTE OF TOM HOOD.—The genius of TOM HOOD has been so generally acknowledged, his humor and his pathos so highly appreciated, and so many anecdotes recorded of him, that I shall only cite one of his sallies, which I believe has never been chronicled. At a large dinner-party at JERDAN'S, one of the guests indulged in some wonderful accounts of his shooting. The number of birds he had killed, and the distances at which he had brought them down, were extraordinary. HOOD quietly remarked:

"What he hit is history;
What he missed is mystery."

—*J. R. Planché, in London Society*

Scraps from Punch.

CANNOT STAND HIGHER.

Miss BURDETT-COUTTS is to be created a Baroness. Whatever her new title may be, her old one of Lady Bountiful can never be forgotten.

A HORSE TO RUN HEREAFTER.

A good name for a promising foal was suggested during the late inclement weather by an ostler, in making a general observation when he had a cold in the head. He remarked that the horse was a noble *Hannibal*.

A WOEFUL TALE.

The man who was over head and ears in love, but who has had his nose put out of joint, is afraid to face the world, because he thinks the eyes of Europe are upon him, and that society will browbeat him and cast it in his teeth. As the organ of a large and respectable portion of the body politic, we assure him that his misfortune is not in everybody's mouth, and advise him to put a bold face on the matter—to be, in fact, a little cheeky—and he will soon find himself able to hold up his head again with the best of us with unblushing effrontery. If he has an eye to the future, he must see that it would be a great oversight to take a short-sighted view of things, and retire from the public gaze.

CHEAP OUT-OF-DOOR BREAKFAST—A roll on the grass.

Art Notes.

Like the metropolis of the British Empire, New-York is most unfortunate in her public statues. Another, if possible worse than the Lincoln statue in Union-square, has just been erected in the Central Park. We had heard something of this, the latest effort of the Empire State in the way of art, but were certainly not prepared for anything so utterly poor, tame, stiff and expressionless as the statue of Prof. MORSE unveiled at the Central Park yesterday. The designer, Mr. RICKETT, is said to be a Canadian; we are glad he is not a New-Yorker. But why should we run to Canada to get such an apology for a statue as this, when we have a WARD and a ROGERS at home? The figure is said to be, as a whole, a good likeness of Prof. MORSE. It may be so, but this, if the statement be true, is certainly the only merit it possesses.

THE SHAKESPEARE STATUE.

WARD'S fine statue of SHAKESPEARE is, we are informed, nearly ready, and will soon be brought on to this City from Philadelphia. The gentlemen who ordered it, however, forgot to provide for the pedestal, and the construction of this will cause some delay. The pedestal is to be of Quincy and Scotch granite, from designs by JACOB WREY MOULD, who has submitted his sketches to Mr. WARD, and obtained his approval of them. The pedestal will cost about $5,000. A fac-simile of the statue in wood is being prepared, and it will be placed on the pedestal as soon as the latter is *in situ*. Thus the effect can be judged before the statue itself is erected. In a few days, probably, the pedestal will be in position.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Exeter (England) *Gazette* recently contained an advertisement for a school-master, in which it was stated that the successful applicant would be required to "play a barrel-organ." The duties of a school-master in Devonshire seem to be of a pleasantly-varied kind, but why he should be expected to have the artistic skill required "to preside" at a barrel-organ, it is difficult to conceive. It may be that they believe in æsthetic culture in Exeter, and wish to have the higher natures of their children developed by listening to the strains of that tuneful instrument in the intervals of study; or, perchance, the method they adopt for supporting public education is to send the school-master abroad to grind for the pence which are grudgingly withheld from the tax collector. If the barrel-organ should be surmounted by a very antiquated monkey, with a very long coat of red cloth and tinsel, in which he should perform very seriously a variety of military antics, this would, doubtless, prove a very successful way of raising funds. This suggestion may be of use to those interested in the cause of education elsewhere.

The undertakers in England are beginning to put in their claim for a respite from their arduous labors on Sunday, and threaten to let the dead bury their dead if they will be so inconsiderate as to select Sunday for their funeral. No doubt most people would be willing to dispense with the service of undertakers altogether if it were a matter of choice with them, but so long as death thumps with equal foot, as HORACE has it, at the palaces of kings and the hovels of the poor, every day in the week, Sundays not excepted, it would be a matter of convenience to have the undertaker equally regular in his visitations. However, if they choose to strike, no doubt the mortal public will be at their mercy. It is to be hoped that they will not proceed to extremities in this matter.

A German of Milwaukee, who has a high appreciation of the great men and the great achievements of the "Vaterland," has made an elegant pair of wooden shoes and sent them to Prince BISMARCK as a token of admiration. What the great Chancellor will do with these elegant and substantial articles of apparel is yet to be revealed. They would make too much noise, one would think, to be worn common about Court, and we can hardly conceive that so dignified a personage would care to indulge in a clog dance in private, an exercise in which wooden shoes produce a very agreeable rattle and clatter. It would be very diverting, no doubt, to see the wily statesman recreating in a "wooden shoe break-down," but it is hardly probable that such a sight will be vouchsafed to any ordinary mortal, though his Highness, valet may be permitted to be a spectator of his high and mighty saltations. Should the Prince return to his farm, as he petulantly threatens to do whenever his wishes are opposed, he may yet have occasion to wear the gift of his Milwaukee admirer, and find them "right handy."

Since Mr. DARWIN propounded his beautiful theory concerning the origin of man, a remarkable number of illustrations have appeared in different parts of the world. We had plenty of people before whose mental characteristics would support a very plausible argument that their ancestors were apes or asses, or some less respectable subjects in the animal kingdom, but now we hear of all manner of physical monstrosities, presumably partly-developed or over-developed specimens of the *genus humanum* on its progress through the "scale of being." The latest instance is a girl of Palermo, Italy, a hirsute maiden named THERESE GAMBARDELLA. She is thickly covered with hair from head to foot, and her head, we are told, closely resembles that of a monkey, while "several abnormities in the build of the body still further complete the resemblance." This attractive young lady is in great demand among the medical men and photographers, and quite a warm contest for her favor is waged by them.

That the efficacy of medicine depends largely on the imagination of the patient, is a fact well known among the faculty and utilized by skillful physicians. In fact it may be doubted whether the success of a good doctor does not depend more on his ability to manage the mind and direct the imaginings of his patient than on his skill in dealings with his bodily organs. An old lady in Bloomington, Ill., was recently afflicted by a grievous ailment, for which she received from the doctor, who was her oracle in matters physical, a sovereign remedy in the form of pills. By the side of the pill box in her cup-board was a box of glass beads of much the same size and color. At the proper intervals the old lady was wont to take the prescribed number, not of the pills but of the beads, and just as the last in the box was gone she was entirely cured of her complaint. The medicine and the old woman's fancy worked together "like a charm."

Tiger hunting appears to be a very lively and fascinating sport. It has many advantages over the boyish pastime of popping at harmless squirrels and pigeons, or even chasing down the non-resistant rabbit. The tiger seems to be an adversary worthy of the courage and spirit of a full-grown man. A correspondent of the *Times*, of India, gives an account of a pleasant day's sport enjoyed by one Capt. WESTMACOTT and a Mr. LITTLE. They had heard of the exploits of a very robust tiger which had an inordinate appetite for human flesh, having devoured no less than six men and a boy within the space of a week. Accordingly they set forth to stir up the "royal Bengal" in his jungle, anticipating rare sport, which they certainly had. After a good deal of skirmishing and manœuvring they brought the animal to bay and let fly at him. Finding the conflict too hot for him he fell down and pretended to be dead, but as soon as the hunters came near him he let fly at them. First he chewed up Mr. LITTLE'S hand, and then fastened his teeth in the Captain's shoulder. After a fierce tussle he was induced to let go by a persuasive bullet that pierced his heart. At last accounts the men had not recovered from the effects of their "sport."

It may be remembered that an Imperial ukase was issued some time ago, prescribing a change of costume among the Jews of Poland. It was undoubtedly a matter of vast importance that these descendants of Abraham should somewhat curtail the skirts of their coats and the length of their beards, and cover their legs with trowsers of a more seemly length; but the obstinate race could not readily be made to see their duty in these changes. The Police have therefore been lately engaged in a vigorous attempt to enforce the Imperial will. No great difficulty was found in the matter of coat-tails, for the officers had only to seize a rebellious Israelite, and with a pair of shears deprive him of a yard or so of his "Jewish gaberdine." When it came to trowsers they found a troublesome task in attempting to piece them out with the coat-tails, and the beards presented the most serious difficulty of all. To shave a man by force was a very delicate operation and one not easily to be compassed. At Gotca, however, the Police determined to do their duty without flinching, and seized a gray-bearded patriarch of eighty, and in spite of his cries and struggles mowed his chin as smooth as circumstances would permit. As his countrymen rushed up to aid him, each one was seized and subjected to the same barbarous treatment. No doubt if this crusade against coat-tails and beards is kept up with vigor, the Jews of Poland will be rapidly converted from their evil ways and made to see the beauties of Christianity and enlightened Government.

Who was the first female voter in the State of Michigan, is a matter over which a violent controversy has been raging in Detroit. A. Mrs. GARDNER claimed that distinction, and believed herself worthy of being made famous on that account; but one Miss WILSON, an upstart from Battle Creek, was not long in letting her know that she, the aforesaid WILSON, voted on the same day at an earlier hour in the morning, and was therefore entitled to all the glory. Of course, as none but women were concerned in the controversy, it did not stop here, but waxed more and more fierce and complicated, with no hope of a termination. Finally a man came to the rescue, and restored order among the Michigeese by showing them from sundry old records that, so long ago as 1804, one widow PROVENCAL voted in person on some important municipal matter, and that several other women voted by proxy at the same time. This put an end to all the rival claims, and order reigns again in Michigan.

We are pleased to see that something is to be done in honor of the cat. At the Crystal Palace, London, in July, there is to be a cat show, and it is to be hoped that something will be said and written and done to illustrate the good qualities of that amiable but impulsive quadruped. Volumes have been written about dogs, and their virtues and noble exploits have been the subject of glowing eulogy, and more than a thousand and one tales; but it has been the fate of poor pussy to have only her faults and weaknesses dwelt upon. She is a favorite mark for slander, this "harmless, necessary cat," and we are told that she is treacherous and spiteful, malicious and wicked, in short, everything that is bad. Now, let any one call to mind the gentle tabbies of his own acquaintance, and he will see at once that this is "very slander." The impulsiveness of her temper makes her liable to many faults, but who does not know that with such a disposition go also many good and gentle traits?

A military genius in Michigan has organized a force of hens to exterminate the potato bug on his farm. He began with one biddy at a time, placing her at the end of a row of potatoes, and training her to confine her attention exclusively to that line of operations, and devour every vagrant bug that fell in her way. One by one he got a hen in training for every row of potatoes in his field, and the result is that the feathered phalanx goes forth on its march of extermination every day, and the valuable vegetable flourishes apace, while the neighboring fields are blighted as with a pestilence. We look upon this as a brilliant achievement of the Michigan farmer, and one for which he deserves well of his fellow-citizens. Who knows but if we were to give our dumb creatures an education corresponding to their natural talents, they might be much more useful to us than at present? Hens, sparrows, cats, &c., might rid us altogether of the animated pests that now make life miserable.

SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Christian Union*, in an article on "The Field of Christian Service," expresses the opinion that though the old methods of religious instruction can never become inefficient, there has now arisen a demand for other agencies. Among other interesting remarks it has the following:

"All the sciences which concern man's relation to the physical world, and his proper adjustment to its conditions, are a field for genuine religious labor. Natural science in our day is doing a noble work for man. It is finding new resources for his support; it is tracing out laws by observing which he may guard against many of the evils which have beset him. It is teaching him to make Nature minister to his comfort and security. And in this it is laying a frame-work and foundation for the development of his spiritual nature. If it belongs to Christianity to clothe the naked and feed the hungry, one by one, surely it is Christian service to bring to light resources of nature by which cold and hunger and sickness may be averted from whole races and generations! This is what Science is doing; and therefore we say she should be honored, and there should be a host of Christian men to devote themselves to her pursuits. Once more—there is a most imperative need for religious work, in shaping and administering the laws of the political commonwealth; and in settling the theories on which the constitutions of government and society rest. These things have an immense effect for good or evil upon the lives of men. All the preachers in the land may be declaiming about honesty, and their influence be outweighed by a system of government which puts dishonest men in places of power and influence. Preachers may strenuously exhort to the virtue of chastity; and labor in vain against the effect of laws which make the tie of marriage light. And the peace and good order of society, the tranquillity in which virtue thrives, may be utterly lost through bad government pernicious social theories."

THE INDEPENDENT.

In speaking of the late Presbyterian Assembly at Chicago, and the indications given that the union of the different branches of that church is complete and indissoluble, the *Independent* says:

"All that the most sanguine friends of reunion ever dared predict has been realized. Differences of opinion doubtless exist still. But the strife of old and new is at an end. All bitterness has passed away. This is the first and, perhaps, the most characteristic fact to be noted concerning the recent Assembly. Save for purposes of courtesy, there was no recognition of old lines of division; and it would not have been possible for any man in the speeches made and measures adopted, to find evidence that the one body had ever been two. Very pronounced local antagonisms cropped out. There were some sharp personal sword-crossings, not wholly creditable; and there was a disposition in certain quarters to rekindle past animosities, and to fight over battles which had been waged between individual members and individual Boards; but there was nothing which struck across from branch to branch. As between one and the other wing of the consolidated host, there was not the faintest breath of anything that was not fragrant with mutual confidence and mutual love. In this particular it was eminently brethren dwelling together in unity."

THE METHODIST.

The *Methodist* discusses the importance of the approaching General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as the first to which lay delegates have been admitted. As to the effect of the innovation it says:

"The incoming of the laymen will give a wholesome conservatism to the General Conference. The single fact that important measures must hereafter be voted upon twice will secure for us an increased measure of stability. Then, again, laymen will not be recipients of the patronage at least to any large extent—which the General Conference has to distribute. They will be free from the temptations which a personal interest of this kind is likely to create. They will have no axes to grind. From their habits of thought, they will be averse to sudden changes in our polity. In assuming a share in the settlement of temporal and financial questions, they may contribute something to arrest the growth of a secular spirit among the ministers. Finally, their advent will terminate class government, which never continues long without breeding terrible evils."

THE GOLDEN AGE.

The *Golden Age* discusses the question whether Christianity is a natural or a supernatural religion. It says:

"Every year increases the number, prominence, intellectual and moral influence of the Christian rationalists, whose convictions are confirmed by science, and the latest and most popular researches in history and speculations in philosophy. They contend that the Gospels are not historical; that there is no sufficient evidence that Jesus ever wrought a miracle; that it is easier to believe Christianity on natural grounds than to believe in the theory of supernatural interference, and easier to believe in the religion without the miracles than to believe in the miracles which are adduced in its support. The question, whether Christianity is a natural or a supernatural religion is fairly open for discussion, and should be fairly discussed, without passion or acrimony. But Christianity itself, as a religion of love to God and good will to men, is not involved in the question at issue. The religion is entirely distinct from all speculations as to its origin and source, and all theories as to the method of its coming. Its essence is the same whether it is decided to be an evolution or a revelation. There is no dispute as to its essential principles, whether it blossomed from the believing heart of humanity or dropped from the hand of God. In this respect it occupies a position precisely analogous to that of man, in regard to the great discussions now agitating the world respecting his origin. Was he developed from the lower animals or created outright? Did the Almighty Maker fashion him from the red earth of Eden, or bring him into being through a process of natural selection from lower types of life? The question is profoundly interesting, and every new-found fact invested it with added significance. But however the evidence may dip the scale of probability toward the theory of DARWIN, or that of AGASSIZ, the nature of man, his needs, duties, aspirations, and uncalculated possibilities remain precisely the same. He is the same being in every respect whether he descended from an ape or an Adam; and all system of philosophy, politics, morals and faith rest upon the immutable facts of the faculties, which no speculations can disturb and no theories tinge. And so theologians may discuss the origin of Christianity until doomsday; but all that is cardinal in it, all that makes it a religion, all that wings it with power, and throws around it a halo of heavenly hope and transcendent promise, is inwrought with its substance, and can no more be affected by the shifting speculations of its apologists than our theories of light can unhinge the sun."

THE LIBERAL CHRISTIAN.

The *Liberal Christian*, in speaking of the results of the late Convention of Unitarians in Boston, takes rather a conservative view of the present position of that body of Christians. The following is its language:

"Perfect liberty within the largest Christian bounds is now practically established and enjoyed. The distinct recognition of the absolute rights of the private conscience and of the individual understanding in the interpretation of Christianity is universally respected, and the fruits of this triumph are, we judge, not going to be wholly in the interest of latitudinarianism and negation. The truth is, that free thinking too often means loose thinking, and one of its most constant concomitants has been a disrespect for thinking under the restraints of faith and experience. It has too generally been assumed that advanced thinking is necessarily sound thinking; that intellectual audacity and precipitation can only proceed in the direction of truth. Indeed, the men who can swiftest divest themselves of reverence for the accumulations of experience are apt to suppose themselves the wisest and noblest friends of reason. They are too prone to assume that those who hold on to what has been handed down to us do so from intellectual sloth, timid regard for public opinion, ignorance of the best thought, self-consideration, present expediency or social cowardice. It is a great folly for the theists and free religionists in the Unitarian body to imagine that the more conservative men do not some of them know all that they know, and have not weighed all the arguments that have overturned their faith in a positive and revealed Christianity without being upset by them. If they continue to believe the Gospel to be what the ages have generally deemed it to be, a miraculous and supernatural revelation, it is not because they have not studied HUME and PAULUS, and STRAUSS and RENAN, and FEUERBACH and BAUR, but because they have not found their arguments convincing."

THE CHURCHMAN.

The *Churchman* contains an article on "Modern Society" suggested by recent events in Paris. With regard to certain serious dangers in our large cities, it says:

"It is a fact that has long been noticed that in all the large cities of the Christian world there is a large and increasing class of persons who speak contemptuously of, or openly set at defiance the laws of morality generally recognized. It comprises men of all grades of culture and character, from philosophical theorists, whose own lives are perhaps blameless, to the lowest ruffians. That to London and to Paris and to New-York, as of old to Rome, there should now gather from all parts the restless, the lawless, the vile—the criminal of every degree—is to be expected, and occasions no surprise. In these cities we are accustomed to see gathered both the best and the worst of the land. The fact to be noted is, that besides the open violators of the laws there is a considerable class who stand in sympathy with them so far as regards the principles of their actions, and who, when any crisis comes, will make common cause with them. Society, we believe, can never be really endangered by the criminal portion of its citizens. The fact that they are regarded as criminals is a sufficient safeguard. There is in every community the instinct of self-preservation, and this instinct insures the punishment of every act that openly aims at its destruction. There is little danger that murder, and robbery, and arson will not be punished so long as they continue to be looked upon as crimes, whose non-punishment will surely overthrow the foundations of the State. The peril to be guarded against is that deterioration of the moral sense, that depravation of the public conscience, whereby crime ceases to be regarded as crime. So long as theft is theft it is odious, and will be punished. But this odium is a sentiment springing from the general prevalence of certain principles respecting private property. Let the principle of Prudhon, that 'property is theft,' be generally received, and the criminal nature of the offense disappears and with it the odium. In other words, it is possible that there may be such a revolution in popular opinion that many of the current terms expressive of right and wrong will lose their significance, and laws which it is now deemed a social duty to obey, it will then be deemed a social duty to resist."

THE NATIONAL BAPTIST.

The *National Baptist* (Philadelphia) has been favored with a copy of the *Manual of the Church of Strangers*, whereupon it makes the following remarks concerning the body of Christians to whose spiritual wants Dr. DEEMS ministers in Mercer-street:

"For the good that this community of people is doing—in ministering to 'strangers' or citizens, to the friendless and the outcast, to rich or poor—we have only thanks and commendation; but we know not on what scriptural grounds it calls itself a 'Church.' We see no reason for insisting upon baptism, in any 'mode,' as a condition of membership, when almost every other scriptural condition seems to be ignored. And that, in the very act of defining its own position, it should sit in judgment upon the terms of communion of every Evangelical Church, seems to us as questionable in taste as it is in charity. If all who can 'bring letters from any body of people claiming to be Christian,' or can rightly affirm 'that they have been in such membership,' can find admission to the 'Church of the Strangers,' there is at least one sense in which its title will be justly worn. It will be a strange gathering—not 'undenominational,' but a conglomerate of many creeds—remarkable for its heterogeneousness if not for its heterodoxy."

ST. PETER.

St. Peter (Roman Catholic) in commenting upon the Papal guarantees voted by the Italian Parliament, displays its spirit as follows:

"The bill on the Papal guarantees has finally passed the Parliament of the Bandits of Italy and Protestant papers in every quarter are in a very sudorific state, giving those highway robbers praise without measure for the liberality and justice of their act. They say that the Holy Father has been treated with astounding magnanimity, and that it is nothing but mere peevish stubbornness in him not to accept the splendid provisions made for his office. To which we have to say that the Pope, Vicar of Christ, is, by nature and grace, the best judge of the merit of his own conduct. The King of Piedmont, a sacrilegious, excommunicated invader and burglar, has no right from God, the source of all right, to make the Church of God his pensioner by giving to it a part of what, after the manner of felons, he wrenched from its sacred hands; and Protestant journals, being the mouth-pieces of heresy, are not, and cannot be, God-appointed judges of the issue. We trust that there are no Catholics 'liberal' enough to accept the representations of these unblessed organs on what it is proper for the Holy Father to do on this, or upon any other occasion whatever. Whoever does so has a soul diseased with the parasites of heresy, and death with the parasites of heresy on the soul cannot be a happy one. But the Vicar of Christ, the very victim of all the atrocious wrongs, himself has hope. Said the venerable sacred old Pontiff, in a speech translated two weeks ago for these columns, 'this dark day will end.' Yes: it will end, and it will end with light that will shine forever on the outraged Vicar, and with darkness that will be darkness for eternity on the robber and all who abet him. The Church, often wronged, often outraged, always gains the victory in the end. Long live Pope PIUS!"

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

The *United Presbyterian* (of Pittsburg) sums up a part of the work which presses upon the attention of Christians in the following terms:

"The home and foreign missions must have men and money in large quantities. Academies, colleges, theological seminaries, must be built and endowed; great numbers of worthy self-denying young men who are battling with poverty, and struggling to secure an education for the ministry, must have help; feeble churches must have aid to build houses of worship; the freedmen at the South stretch out their hand for relief; our teachers and missionaries suffer extreme hardships and must leave their fields unless more is done to support them; and scores upon scores of calls come for the benevolent to help the poor, and ignorant, and miserable, and degraded, on every hand. The temperance cause requires money and labor; reform in political circles must also be prosecuted; the thousands upon thousands of children in our cities who have no homes or friends must be gathered up and saved; reformatory and charitable institutions, without number, demand support, and the call is pressing from armies of unfortunate ones for more asylums, more relief, more homes, and millions of money to rescue the lost."

THE JEWISH TIMES.

In speaking of some unbecoming comments of certain Connecticut papers, on the fact that a Jewish rabbi was lately invited to open a session of the Legislature of that State with prayer, the *Jewish Times* has the following:

"In the first place, the invocation of Divine aid to the deliberations of a legislative assembly, is an act in which nothing but the pure essence of all religions is recognized, to wit: human weakness and its dependence on Almighty power. No subordinate or collateral point of doctrine or belief enters into it. The Almighty is invoked as counsel and guide. That is the sole fact, whatever may be the methods by which we reach after Him, or whoever may give voice to the aspiration. It is the hard pan of all religions; the only undisputed common ground; the fundamental doctrine, if it may be called a doctrine, in which Church and State rest and are one; in fact, the only State religion. To say, then, that the Divine blessing should be asked only by the representatives of certain sects, or in certain ways, would be not only narrow and illiberal, but at variance with our system and our institutions. All sects and denominations are equally interested in having the deliberations of our Legislatures guided by the Omniscient Law-giver; and the reverent acknowledgment of our dependence and supplication of His aid is an act in which Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile may unite. And, by whatever method He is approached, or by whomsoever—to listen 'with bowed head and reverent mien,' is not only the duty of a Christian, who, under all circumstances, sees in it a simple act of devotion, but it is also the dictate of a true gentleman, who is courteous, at least, to sincerity, and from mere self-respect makes obeisance to the truth. He is not Christian, or gentleman, who stands covered, or in any way flaunts his dissent, where any human being is at prayer."

AN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIENCE

BY A LADY.

Agriculture has always seemed to me the noblest of all pursuits, and I have noticed that all great minds take to it as naturally as ducks do to water. Were not our first parents agriculturists, upon a very extensive scale? and, if Adam had only written what he knew about farming, we should be a wiser and happier people today. For a long time I had been conscious of a vague unrest, as a poet would put it, a longing for the truly rural, a desire for greens that boiled spinach and cabbage-sprouts quite failed to satisfy. I had read, with envy in my heart, of the eminent success of women in all parts of this great country as farmers. I soliloquized—if economy is wealth, and wealth is the best thing a woman can do, why not embark your fortunes in that line? If other women become millionheiresses in a few years, as tillers of the soil, why should not you follow in their footsteps? You will never become rich as a magazine scribbler; you can only earn a very comfortable living at it, when, if you should turn all your stupendous intellect to agriculture, you would be surprised at the result. I first thought of directing my attention to the culture of fruit. Then I remember that the first woman was so very unlucky with apples, that I decided it would not do. A friend suggested pears, but there was such a wicked twinkle in his eyes that I assured him, in my opinion, the world was already overstocked with pairs. Like inspiration, it flashed across me that I had read somewhere of the most astonishing accounts of the wealth to be realized by cranberry culture; that along the sea-coast of New-Jersey, land suitable for cranberry bogs could be bought for a mere song—say $10; planted and ditched for about $50. There only needed such culture as an intelligent woman and a few industrious boys could give it to make it worth $500 per acre. This seemed like Eldorado opening before me, and I resolved to renounce fame, and go in for cranberries. Produce in this part of the State was said to be cheap; game and fish to be had for the mere taking, and, like the people in most country-places, the inhabitants of this portion of New-Jersey were said to be very simple and kindly in their habits. I thought twenty acres would do very well to start with, as they would bring me in, at the above-mentioned calculations, a clear $10,000. Then I'd go on, and in five years be the wealthiest agriculturist in the United States.

I bought maps of the entire sea-coast of New-Jersey; wasted the midnight gas in reading everything that had the slightest bearing upon the life and habits of the cranberry, from a Patent-office Report to *Josh Billings' Almanax;* in short I crammed myself with agriculture, and during this period lived almost exclusively upon the berry, to sharpen my understanding, and I could have passed an examination by Mark Twain himself.

The best authorities agreed that a tract extending some ten miles along the sea-coast, and known as Humbugton, was especially adapted for cranberry bogs.

There was no difficulty about the title to my land; it had been in the possession of the frogs and other interesting and musical animals ever since the discovery of America, and they were quite willing to give it up. The principal man in the village, who united the professions of doctor, lawyer and Justice of the Peace, drew up the papers for me and pocketed the cash for the State.

I hired a little shanty of a house, as near as possible to the scene of action, took down furniture enough to be comfortable, and a lady of the Fenian persuasion to attend to the *cuisine*.

As produce was said to be cheap, and game and fish to be had for the taking, I expected to fare sumptuously every day on haunches of venison, quail on toast, woodcock, fresh salmon, Spanish mackerel, and oysters on the half-shell; and thought, after I was comfortably settled, I would invite all my friends down to a neat little dinner party, and it should not consist of lemonade and a small piece of melon, like that celebrated Boston spread, which one of my sex set before her guests, but of all the above delicacies.

I hired twenty men and boys to ditch and plant my bogs; as they knew nothing about farming, such as I wished to carry on, and were more obstinate than any mules I have ever seen, we did not get on as rapidly as I expected. I had to stand by and give my orders; then they would expostulate with me, and attempt to prove that I did not know what I was about! I, who had spent days and nights over *Billings' Farmer's Almanax*, and weeks in studying the agricultural department in the *Galaxy!*

Whose fault it was I don't know, but those wretched berries would not stay put in their ditches; they would bob up and down like apples in a tub on "Hallow E'en," and some of them we put in their watery graves a dozen times; at last they consented to remain quiet, and I had a brief resting spell.

Then the warm weather came on; I have always prided myself upon being able to endure any reasonable amount of heat without discomfort, but the tropics were ice itself compared to my shining sands; we never had to heat water for cooking purposes; we just put the kettle out of doors for a few minutes, and it boiled. This was a great saving of fuel, which was scarce in this region. I had always read of the ferocity of the mosquitoes in this State, and thought the statement that they could bite through the side of a house rather a tough story; but, alas! after becoming intimately acquainted with them, no exploits of theirs could astonish me. I had a splendid Newfoundland dog, one of those immense creatures as large as a small buffalo; one night I neglected to take him in the house, and the next morning there was nothing left of him but his brass collar. This is only a common occurrence, as any Humbugtonian will testify.

The word game will admit of various constructions being put upon it, as will also the phrase, "can be had for the taking." Seems to me I have read somewhere that human beings have been made game of, but it was not in this country, so of course that could not have been the meaning of the word in this connection. I understand that game and fish can also be had for the taking in this City, that is, if one has not any conscientious scruples about violating the eighth Commandment, and is smart enough to elude the vigilance of the owner of the property, otherwise there will be a taking by the Police, and it will not be game and fish alone.

Unless a few venerable barn-yard fowls and thousands of leaping frogs can, with propriety, be styled game, I saw nothing that would justify the use of the word. Frogs' legs are delicious as entrées, but for a steady diet they become monotonous.

The fish was all in the miscellaneous collection at the village post-office, and limited to dried cod-fish and salt mackerel. I did not attempt to either take or buy any. The produce was principally very small potatoes, and dear at that. Of the simple and kindly inhabitants I will merely say, they all had the first quality largely developed; if charging me more for bread, butter, milk, eggs and potatoes than they ever thought of doing at that "dearest spot on earth"—not home, but Delmonico's—can be considered kindness, then the good Humbugtonians deserve especial praise. The industrious boys who were to assist me in the care of my precious berries I had no difficulty in hiring; but their industry was chiefly employed in devising mischief; so long as I watched them nothing in nature could exceed their efforts; the busy bee was a drone compared to them; but as soon as my back was turned "a change came o'er the spirit of their dreams," and warlike pursuits were the order of the day. I longed to imitate the kind-hearted undertaker in this City, who advertises to furnish every requisite for a funeral; it used to be thought only proper for the family to furnish the chief requisite, but that is now rendered unnecessary by this benevolent man, and any family can enjoy all the excitement of the funeral, without any idle tears, by merely paying enough for it. I would have cheerfully furnished the chief requisite for several funerals, so frantic did my industrious boys make me. Soon my long-expected berries began to put in a feeble appearance; then I used to stand up to my knees in the bogs, to guard my beautiful red pets. If I had not been thus watchful of my interests I should never have realized such a return; as it was I averaged half a pint to the acre. Now, that was doing well, and I should today be worth millions, if circumstances over which I had no control had not made it imperative for me to retire from the business. Have you ever heard of a curious disease peculiar to Jersey, called feverandague? It is of a very affectionate nature, and clings to one so resolutely that it is impossible to shake it off; it almost shook me out of this world, and has quite shaken my confidence in agriculture. I have left that earthly paradise, my bogs are still there, and I will sell out on very reasonable terms to anyone desiring to enter into a first-class paying occupation, as I am meditating a return to literature.

BETSEY BROWNE.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.

The Democratic Candidate for Governor—Strength of the Two Parties—The Negro Vote.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, who has for a week past followed LESLIE and HARLAN, the two candidates for Governor of Kentucky, and listened attentively to their joint debates, sums up his impressions of the Democratic candidate thus:

"My own conviction, strengthened each succeeding day, is that LESLIE is at heart as determined and malevolent an enemy to the Government of the United States as JEFF. DAVIS ever was or is; that he is a narrow-minded bigot who is friendly to nothing on this continent, except his own political fortunes and Kentucky Democracy as it existed before the war; that he is the champion of Confederate soldiers, taking a secret delight in ignoring Union soldiers; that he is the enemy of the common-school system; that he hates and despises the negroes, and would rejoice over any calamity that would either re-enslave or degrade them; that, in fine, he is a thoroughly ungenerous, selfish, ignorant, sour, hate-nursing man, a Bourbon of the most repulsive type, and one of the most dangerous men among those whose course invites fresh revolution and civil war."

The same correspondent gives the following statement in relation to the vote polled by the two parties in the State:

"Let us glance for a moment at the possibilities of this campaign, the first in which the negroes will vote at a Kentucky State election. At the Presidential election, three years ago, Kentucky gave the enormous Democratic majority of 75,000, and the next year elected a Democratic Governor by a majority of 51,000. At the Congressional election, last year, the negroes in Kentucky voted for the first time, and the Democratic majority was cut down to 31,000—a Republican gain of over 40,000 in three years. The full vote of Kentucky is about 180,000, and the average actual vote 140,000, showing that 40,000 voters absent themselves from the polls. There are 40,000 negro voters in Kentucky, not more than half of whom ventured to vote for Congressmen last year, on account of intimidation and fear of midnight assassination. If the full negro vote had been polled in Kentucky last year the Democratic majority would have been reduced to 10,000. The Republicans since 1870 have received steady accessions from the white voters. The Republicans in each county in Kentucky have never been so thoroughly organized as now. They are making a most energetic, earnest, intelligent, courageous and determined canvass, and are reasonably hopeful of carrying the State, and certain, at least, to make the fight a very close one. If Kentuckians voted by ballot HARLAN would be elected beyond a doubt. But each voter in Kentucky must raise his voice at the polls, and proclaim his choice, while drunken scoundrels in the adjacent crowd howl and hoot at any who may vote for candidates not on the Democratic ticket. Thousands of voters in Kentucky, for weighty business and social reasons, consider themselves forced to vote the Democratic ticket under the *viva voce* system, (one of the lingering safeguards of slavery,) who would gladly drop a Republican ticket in the ballot-box, if they could afterward escape a personal inquisition."

HON. BEN. F. WADE.

His Letter in Relation to the Republican Nomination for Governor of Ohio.

Below we give in full the private letter from Hon. BENJAMIN F. WADE, which the Cincinnati *Gazette* published on Friday without his knowledge, for the purpose of setting at rest many foolish inventions with reference to his candidacy. Mr. WADE had written a letter, which was published, declining to be a candidate, and saying that under no circumstances would he accept if nominated. A friend wrote him suggesting that he had gone too far in that letter, and asking him to withdraw that portion in which he said that under no circumstances would he accept. The following is his reply:

[Private.]

JEFFERSON, April 24, 1871.

DEAR SIR: I received your kind letter several days ago, and have had many others of like import from other parts of the State, to some of which I have replied that I could not accept the nomination, even if offered me. In this emphatic manner I desired to have it understood that I was not a candidate before the Convention, and did not aspire to that or any other office. But on reflection, and after considering the arguments of my friends, I am convinced that this was stating it too strongly. When I remember how firmly and generously the Republican Party of Ohio stood by me for eighteen years, during the most turbulent and perilous period of our history, should the Republican Convention consider that it is essential to success to order me again into the field, I could not disobey their mandate without base ingratitude, if not dereliction of principle. No one can be more profoundly impressed with the importance of the ascendency of the Republican Party during the next Presidential election than I am, for should the Democratic Party by any means get possession of the Government, all the mighty sacrifices of blood and treasure which have been expended to maintain the Union and the great principles of the declaration of independence would be set at naught, or greatly impaired, for among all the Governments, whether imperial, monarchical or aristocratic, no combination of men can be found more inveterately opposed to the equal rights of all men than the so-called Democratic Party of the United States. Undoubtedly there are many eminent and honorable individual exceptions to this rule among those who still blindly co-operate with it, but the constant and undeviating action of the party for more than thirty years, renders what is said above unquestionable, and the speeches of their leading men in the last Congress, as well as the late address of the members of that body to their constituents, show that the party were never more resolved to carry out these unjust and aristocratic principles than at this time. Of course, whether in office or out, in the future as in the past, I shall oppose such a party as long as life remains. Still, I cannot doubt that the Convention will be able to find many more able and efficient standard-bearers than myself, and such is my most sincere hope and desire, nor do I doubt, with such a cause before the enlightened people of this State, that, whoever he may be, he cannot fail to be triumphant. Yours truly,

B. F. WADE.

The Divorce Laws of Connecticut.

From the New-Haven Palladium, June 10.

The Divorce laws of Connecticut have long been a matter of scandal, not only at home, but in other States. Yesterday a bill was presented in the Senate which attempts to remedy one part of the difficulty—that of the resort of persons out of the State to our Courts for relief that they cannot obtain at home. The first section of the proposed act requires a residence of three years in the State, or that the cause of divorce shall have arisen in the State, in case of a shorter residence. The present statute obliges only one of the parties to be a resident for this length of time, but the new act, as we understand, embraces and requires this of petitioner and respondent. The following sections prescribe which of the two shall marry and after what time, in all instances permitting a second marriage to the innocent party alone, and postponing the time for an after marriage in ordinary cases for three years, and when the cause is adultery, for seven years. The party who gives occasion for the divorce is forbidden to marry during the life of the injured party. This bill will undoubtedly be amended in some minor points by the Committee, but it begins the discussion.

Statistics of the Week.

Seventeen hundred and sixty-two persons were arrested by the Police last week.

Fire Marshal MCSPEDON reports twenty fires during the last week, with an estimated loss of $16,415 and an insurance of $34,150. Seven of these disasters were caused by the use of kerosene, six by carelessness of occupants, one was supposed to be incendiary, and the remainder were accidental.

Dr. RUSSELL, Register of Records, reports the vital statistics of the week as 51 still-births, 312 births, 208 marriages, and 469 deaths, the latter being 82 less than the mortality of the previous week. This gratifying fact is considered to be due in a great degree to the admirable weather of the past week.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1871.

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And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The French Government is to return to Paris shortly. The bodies of the slain in Paris are to be transferred to a cemetery outside the city near Vanvres. Prince DE JOINVILLE and the Duc D'AUMALE have formally resigned their seats in the Assembly, and at their interview with M. THIERS and other officials disclaimed all intentions of intriguing against the Republic. The Orleanists are to give a banquet in honor of Duc D'AUMALE. The supplementary elections will take place on the 2d of July. The Paris papers very generally support THIERS and the Republic, declaring that monarchy means a new revolution. The Italian Government is to be transferred to Rome on the 1st of July.

GENERAL.

The examination of the accounts of F. A. MACARTNEY, late-disbursing officer for the Post-office Department, is not yet complete, but the Postmaster-General is satisfied that the deficiency is not more than $30,000, and that the assignments and the sureties will fully satisfy the Government.

The Twenty-fifth anniversary of PIUS IX.'s Pontificate is to be celebrated on Friday, Saturday and Sunday next, in Washington, Baltimore, and other cities. There are to be processions and mass-meetings on Friday, illuminations on Saturday, and solemn high mass and communion on Sunday.

Gov. GEARY has written a letter to the District Attorney of Luzerne County inquiring what steps have been taken, if any, to punish parties who violated the Mine Ventilation law, in consequence of which the terrible casualty occurred at West Pittston, by which a score of lives were lost.

The New-Hampshire Legislature, after a brisk struggle for delay on the part of the Republicans, who remained true to their colors, succeeded in electing JAMES A. WESTON (Democrat) as the Governor for the ensuing term, by a vote of 167 to 159 for JAMES A. PIKE, the Republican candidate. Both Houses then adjourned until Tuesday.

The *Polaris* left Washington for New-York yesterday.

It is claimed by the Tucson newspapers that the Indians recently massacred at Camp Grant fully deserved their fate, as they committed outrages while under military protection, and that property of murdered settlers was found in their possession.

The services of 316 Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue have been dispensed with since the 1st of January last, and a further reduction of 160 is estimated during the present month, causing a saving of over $900,000 per annum.

The Marshall Hose Company, of Savannah, Ga., started, yesterday, for Boston by way of New-York. They will participate in the celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill.

Prominent representatives of all the railroads centering at St. Louis, Mo., together with the Bridge Company, held a meeting yesterday to consider the project of building a grand union depot and a tunnel extending from the western terminus of the bridge to the depot. Articles of association were drawn up, and a company will soon be organized.

Dr. OLIVER W. REID, of Philadelphia, who was in January last convicted of medical malpractice, was yesterday sentenced to six years and five months imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Pittsburg County Commissioners MCGEE and NEELY, who pleaded guilty to receiving bribes, were each sentenced, yesterday, to pay a fine of $2,000, and one year's imprisonment in the work-house.

A caucus of prominent Democrats at Philadelphia, have made the following nominations for city officers: For Mayor, JAMES S. BIDDLE; District-Attorney, FURMAN SHEPPARD; Judge of the District Court, WM. S. PRICE; City Solicitor, GEO. M. DALLAS.

The eighteenth annual conference of the Primitive Methodist Church is now in session at Brampton, Ontario, and is the largest assemblage of that church ever held in Canada.

In the Baltimore Criminal Court EDWARD C. ROBINSON pleaded guilty to the charge of being a non-resident trader, and was fined $400 and costs.

Efforts are making at Chattanooga, Tenn., to set aside the bankruptcy proceedings against the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad. A meeting of all the creditors is called for Wednesday next.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular announcing the discontinuance of the Tice metres now in use in distilleries.

Yesterday was the opening day of the Spring Meeting of the American Jockey Club. The weather was fine, the track in good order, and the attendance very large. The first race was for the Fordham Stakes, a handicap sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for all ages; $500 added, the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; one mile and a quarter. Thirteen horses started. The race was won by *Chillicothe* in 2 minutes, 16½ seconds, *Climax* second. The course probably never presented so fine an appearance as it did yesterday. The second race was for the Belmont Stakes, for three-year olds, one mile and five furlongs, $100 entrance and $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300. The race was won by *Harry Bassett* in 2:56; *Stockwood* second, *By the Sea* third, *Nellie Gray* fourth. The third race a' two-mile dash, was won by *Hamburgh*, and *Oysterman* achieved a victory in the steeple-chase.

Civil Service Reform.

Should the Commission appointed recently succeed in framing proper rules for admission to the Civil Service, and should the Administration determine to apply those rules to the examination of persons now in the service, there would still remain one great want to which it may be well to call attention now. We refer to the absence of any regular and safe agency for ascertaining the character of an officer and that of his services. Under the present system nothing is more difficult than for the President to determine accurately whether an officer is honest and faithful or not. Praise and blame, indorsements and accusations, are of course abundant enough in any given case. But they are all partial and not to be relied on. An officer who may have obtained his position through influence with the Representative of his district or the Senator of his State, may retain that position for a long time, without blame to the Executive, though the officer may be neglectful and even corrupt. Unless his faults are flagrant, and it is impossible to conceal their effect on the current business of his office, the delinquent may be sheltered from exposure by the fact that the President has to fall back on *ex parte*, and almost always interested, testimony, to form a judgment in his case.

The converse of this instance is equally embarrassing. An officer may be unjustly accused, and if his accusers can bring political influence to bear upon the President, and are able to make out a plausible case, it is very difficult for the President to decide in favor of the officer, because, neither side being properly established, the balance of political considerations is against him. And in any case it is impossible for the public to know whether causes of removal are purely political, or embrace moral or legal faults in the officer. It is thus easy for a scoundrel to create the impression that he is removed for purely political reasons, and it is sometimes difficult for an honest man, with no noisy following, assailed by men whose wickedness he has defeated to rid the public of the idea that his removal was due to bad character. Good and evil work alike in the dark, and while the former suffers from that fact, the latter gains.

We believe that this one defect in the Civil Service is responsible for a great deal of its inefficiency, blundering, and extravagance. It is simply impossible for any President, however honest his purpose, or however sagacious and laborious his endeavors may be, to discover the truth in hundreds of individual cases, where testimony is entirely *ex parte*, where witnesses are not only interested, but often angry and bitter, and where the greatest familiarity with numerous details is requisite to forming a sound judgment, even with both sides heard. This would be different if there could be established some recognized means by which, and by which alone, accusations against officers could be investigated. Such means, to be efficient, must embrace numerous agencies, perhaps coinciding in number and extent with the District Courts. These agencies should be independent of all interest in appointments or removals, and should serve simply as instrumentalities through which evidence could be collected and criticised, the final decision to rest with the Executive. The United States Commissioners, or the Judges of the District Courts, could be made serviceable for this purpose. It might, for instance, be required that all allegations against an officer should be submitted to the District Judge, and, after a preliminary hearing, if a sufficient case for investigation be made out, the Judge might be directed, either to proceed himself with the investigation, or to refer it to a Commissioner designated by him. The law should, of course, require that opportunity should be fairly given to both sides to introduce testimony in the case; but it might, perhaps, with advantage, relax, for such an investigation, the strict technical rules of evidence, and substitute to some extent the method employed in the French inferior Courts, where the purpose is to establish, not an absolutely indubitable conclusion, but a moral certainty.

With such a provision for investigation fairly established, the action of the President in regard to removals would be capable of a degree of precision, intelligence, and efficiency, now absolutely unattainable. To all persons seeking, honestly or otherwise, a change in the service by accusations against an incumbent, he could answer: Your allegations will be promptly and thoroughly investigated by the proper officer of the Government in your district, whenever you submit them, with proper proofs. And to a known delinquent, seeking to shield himself by attributing political and personal animosity to his accusers, he could cite the evidence of his delinquency, which he had already had abundant opportunity to refute. The present "back-door" system of charges and defense, which drags hundreds of men every month to Washington to load down the Executive with inconclusive testimony, more often confusing than convincing, would soon, to the great good of the country, disappear. It is an additional argument in favor of this suggestion that it is immediately practical, involves no new principle, and is equally applicable whether or not any new rules for admission to, and tenure of, office are adopted.

Spirit Drawings.

A gallery of pictures is now on exhibition in London of that "spiritual" character which many have heard of, but comparatively few have seen. Mr. HOME and the DAVENPORT brothers performed their wonders mainly in the dark; but the weird etchings to which we refer are on view in broad daylight, at a well-known gallery in Bond-street, and are noticed at length in the London newspapers. An air of incredulity, it must be admitted, pervades these notices, yet the writers, while they doubt, fail to explain. Rev. JULIAN YOUNG, in his lately-published memoir of his father, CHARLES YOUNG, the tragedian, details some extraordinary experiences of his own at sittings with Mrs. HAYDON, the medium, to whose feats the conversion of Lord LYTTON to "Spiritualism" has been attributed. Mr. YOUNG altogether refuses to give in his adhesion to the supernatural theory as accounting for the phenomena witnessed by him. He does not, however, suggest any scientific explanation, nor do the critics of Miss HOUGHTON'S "spirit drawings."

Miss HOUGHTON, it seems, drew and painted all these works of art herself. That is to say, she did and she did not. Her hand held the pencil, but the spirits inspired its movements. The results of the combination cannot be altogether without merit, if we are to believe a writer in the *Daily News*, who styles them "miracles of free-hand drawing and spectrum-like coloring." How a hand can be "free" that is strictly under the control of other wills than its owner's, is not clear. Perhaps this, however, is in the nature of that hypercriticism which, in "spiritual" discussion, is so gravely deprecated. The general appearance of Miss HOUGHTON'S pictures is something like that "of colored and white Berlin wools, all tangled together in a flattened mass, and framed and hung round a gallery." They are executed on paper which, after having been apparently dampened, has first been blotted with "broad sweeps of strong, positive colors—red, blue and yellow—which blend into one another at the edges, and take various fantastic forms across the paper." On this ground-work we gather that the spiritual artist has worked with a reed pen, or fine brush, in all sorts of colors, "in curved lines, generally arising from some point, and radiating into more open spaces, and frequently ending in involuted lines, something like the work of barbaric ornament." The finishing lines "are apparently given by using opaque white," and what are called "eyes" are often visible in the drawings. These eyes are supposed, we believe, to have some mystic significance, and at all events Mrs. WILKINSON, who is represented to be the first inventor of spirit pictures, finds "eyes" in every part of her work.

The subjects of Miss HOUGHTON'S collection are of a mysterious eccentricity, quite in harmony with the occult method of their production. Two of them depict the "spiritual crowns of Her Majesty, the Queen, and His Royal Highness, the late Prince Consort." We are edified by the information that a strong sense of justice (represented by burnt umber) is worked into both crowns. In the Queen's it is woven into the inner part, demonstrating its source in the impulses of the heart. In the Prince's the weaving is external—implying the origin of the Sense of Justice to lie in reasoning and the sense of right. Another picture is that of "The Hand of the Holy Ghost," in which the critic we have named detects, "in the fibrous mass of threads of every color and contortion, four or five flabby fingers." Still another is Miss HOUGHTON'S own spiritual crown, which, to the "uneducated vision," looks like one of those "awful cases filled with all kinds of morbid growths seen in a museum," or in an aquarium of deep-sea polyps and other strange objects. Besides these ingenious mysteries there are many sketches of flowers, said to have been drawn by famous persons now deceased. MENDELSSOHN, MURILLO and Prince ALBERT are among the number who have given their time to this diversion, and a particular flower—"a sort of dropsical fuchsia blossom"—is described as the work of the author of "Hamlet."

It appears from the published accounts that Miss HOUGHTON has devoted ten years to the production of the pictures now on view, and that her preparatory course of training was excessively severe. At the beginning of her experience, she says,—"For three months mamma and I sat for an hour each evening at a small table with our hands resting lightly upon it, and at the expiration of that period we were rewarded for our patience by the table being gently tipped toward me and having messages thus given to us by means of the alphabet. We were then told by the spirits that we must not rush headlong into this new joy." It is gratifying to know that Miss HOUGHTON observed a prudent self-restraint. She came to the conclusion that, in order to get at the best attainable results, the power of the spirits should be aided by a manual dexterity which she hastened to acquire. A good judge assures us that it is evident Miss HOUGHTON must have had considerable education in drawing curves before she took up with her spiritual teacher, and that no untaught hand could have produced the well-colored fruits and flowers of her fantastic garden. Some skeptical souls may inquire why, if the spirits draw the pictures, their passive instrument should stand in need of technical instruction; but this question manifestly comes within that hypercritical range which, while unlikely to elicit rational response, is, as we have hinted before, but gall and wormwood to the stomach of the true believer.

Invalids on the Fourth of July.

The Fire Commissioners are to be commended for their timely action in regard to the sale of fireworks within city limits. The dread shadow of the Fourth of July already looms upon us and the occasional squib or the intermittent cracker gives token of the wrath that is to come. To the younger generation, at least, universal discord on that memorial day will long be deemed a most sacred patriotic duty. Middle aged gentlemen with nerves and a tendency to quiet, may consider that they have fulfilled all the requirements of the occasion by assembling together in convenient halls where they may pass appropriate resolutions about the American flag and slumber peacefully through the reading of the Declaration of Independence. But the more turbulent patriotism of youth is not so easily appeased, and we must look forward, through many years, to the annual festival of noise.

But the noise is not the worst of our apprehension, that one might endure for a day or even flee from. There are still quiet nooks to be found in the mountains or on the sea-shore, where Independence Day may be celebrated in other fashion than by the maddening din of minute-guns and Chinese crackers. There is a much more practical and serious danger to life and property from the general and often reckless use of fire-works and fire-arms on the Fourth which we are glad to see the authorities are taking steps to obviate. Stringent regulations have been made regarding the manufacture and sale of pyrotechnics, which, it is to be hoped, will greatly lessen the chances of accident. For example, every dealer in fire-works, in order to obtain a permit for their sale, must agree to prohibit smoking or the making of any fire in his shop, to cover all lights necessarily used with globes or other suitable shields of glass, and post conspicuously on his premises a sign stating the nature of his wares and forbidding smoking. The enforcement of this rule will go far to prevent a recurrence of those two deplorable disasters of last year, in Broadway and Maiden-lane, whereby several persons lost their lives from the explosion of fire-works. Other wise provisions limit the quantities of certain classes of pyrotechnics to be kept stored in any place, and require their isolation in fire-proof rooms.

Short of an absolute prohibition of letting off fire-works on the streets at all by unauthorized hands, these regulations probably comprise as effective safeguards as can be devised. The rest must be left largely to the discretion of parents and the increased vigilance of the Police and the fire-patrols. There is still another matter, however, which, perhaps, does not come strictly within the province of the Fire Commissioners, but which we should be glad to see the proper authorities take immediate cognizance of. We refer to the necessity of protecting patients in hospitals and elsewhere from the distressing effects of the incessant noise which makes our Fourth of July unpleasant even to many in good health, and positively dreadful, sometimes even fatal, to the sick. Last year, at the request of a correspondent who had himself grievously suffered from this cause, we called attention to the subject, and made certain suggestions for a remedy. Common humanity ought, of course, to insure quiet in the neighborhood of places where there are known to be sick. But common humanity too often fails, from thoughtlessness or downright reckless selfishness, to be safely relied on. It would be well, therefore, that an ordinance should be passed forbidding the letting off of fire-crackers, torpedoes or the like noisy explosives, or the discharge of firearms, within a suitable distance of any hospital, or any house where there are sick, of whose existence due notice has been given through the proscribed district. What this distance should be must be determined by actual trial, and might vary with the nature and power of the explosive. Chinese crackers, for example, might be banished to the length of a square, louder explosives to two squares, and so on. Violations of the ordinance should be punished with heavy fines, or, in cases where injury to the invalid could be clearly proved, with exemplary damages.

There is no doubt that such a regulation would be productive of a vast deal of good; still less that it would be hailed with delight by all invalids and their friends, as well as by all physicians through the City. A patient's life often hangs by a thread which a single rude shock of unexpected sound may break. It is heartless, to use no harsher term, that in our rejoicings we should do aught to add to the sufferings of our afflicted fellows.

Local Travel on the Hudson.

There often seems a hopeless incapacity about our fellow-citizens in arranging the public machinery of every-day life. An American, who, above all other nationalities, is inventive and ingenious, and is applying his brain incessantly to his own private affairs, when he comes to be the subject, or the manager, of any of the companies for public convenience, seems hopelessly inert. The inconveniences, for instance, to which our traveling public are daily and hourly subjected, are such as would drive any other civilized people almost to distraction. Day after day gentlemen of this City, who control millions of property, and who are managing the interests of distant communities with consummate skill, are compelled through our stormy Winter to hang on to the straps of a City car, crowded and nauseated by the bad air inside, or wet and cold in the storm outside, and it never seems to occur to them either to establish some new conveyances, or to seek to control these, or to hire their own vehicles from one quarter of the City to another.

Among our public lines of travel and traffic centering in this City, nothing seems arranged for public convenience. There is not a single steam railway which can discharge or take freight from the docks—a very simple arrangement which would save vast trouble, expense, and jamming of streets. The traveler entering either of the three railways from the North can form no connection with the rails to the South or West, but must proceed by coach or City cars to the point nearest these lines. Even the new viaduct line (if the proposed route be followed) seems to form no connection with the new great station of the Harlem and Hudson River lines.

The point, however, of greatest stupidity is reached by the local boats on the Hudson. It is well known that a large number of New-Yorkers are obliged, through the expense of living in the City, to take up their abode in the river counties. They go in and out at all hours, and form a steady and remunerative passenger traffic. Mr. VANDERBILT, who, with all his faults, certainly knows how to manage a railroad, has persistently and wisely sought to gain this lucrative local business for the Hudson River road. He has accordingly issued low commutation tickets, and arranged quick trains for all stations beyond Yonkers, which are perfect models of punctuality, and do their twenty miles in thirty-five and forty minutes. Many conveniences, too, are afforded the passengers for marketing, and numerous trains are run. The only defect is a want of return trains for the City from way-stations during the evening. This admirable organization is of course attracting an enormous local traffic to the road, and it is notorious, that the trains were never so crowded, as during this year.

But there is one formidable rival to the railroad—the river. During the Summer and Autumn months, nothing can surpass in beauty and comfort a sail up this noble stream. The day's journey to and from the City becomes a pleasure instead of a burden. With these natural advantages, the boats ought to beat the road out of the field; but in fact, they hardly hold their own. The managers neither succeed in meeting the wants of people of pleasure or of business, who are constantly descending the river to the City. The local boats from Sing Sing and Nyack down, call at many of the towns too early or too late, and thus see their custom passing to the road. Their great advantages of steaming down town, when the railway passengers are crowding into hot City cars, they lose by neither stopping up nor down town. Had they a dock, say at Fourteenth-street, connecting with a cross-line of horse-cars, they could carry the great multitude of ladies who come down every day for shopping. Or had they a dock as far down as Courtlandt or Cedar streets, they could at once attract the vast numbers of business men who must go to the neighborhood of Wall-street. But they have chosen a dirty, crowded dock, very difficult of access to ladies, with no cross-town connections, and half way from either up or down-town. The struggle to reach it from any business quarter is something worthy of a reward, and yet the numbers, who even now frequent these boats, prove how attractive a river trip is in hot weather.

A good line of quick boats from Yonkers and the towns above to the parallel of Wall-street, would be a most formidable competitor to the railroad. What the effect will be of the new branch of the Hudson River road to Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, is as yet difficult to predict. The danger would seem to be that the Fourth-avenue horse-cars will become crowded beyond all possibility of comfort, and the old difficulties of City travel be renewed.

Arbitration Instead of War.

The value of the Treaty of Washington is gradually growing in the minds of the people on this side the Atlantic. They received it very quietly at first. Now that the Senate has ratified the treaty, and the English Government is morally certain to do so, and there is no one but Earl RUSSELL and the *Saturday Review*, BEN BUTLER and the Canadian fishermen to cry out against it, the country is beginning to see what a really noble achievement in the interest of peace and progress has been made, and to appreciate how wide and lasting its influence is likely to be. The recent article from a London journal, concerning the speech attributed to Mr. SUMNER, cannot but increase this feeling. It shows clearly enough by what a narrow path we approached the great task of peaceful settlement, and how sensitive and difficult of control were the feelings which, by the attainment of that settlement, have been deprived of all excuse for existence. When we remember that there was nothing intrinsically improbable in the reported demand by Mr. SUMNER for more explicit—for what, in fact, was a specifically humiliating apology from Great Britain—and, further, that such an apology never has been and never would be given by any nation except at the conclusion of a disastrous and exhausting war; and when, finally, we remember that had Mr. SUMNER taken such a position, and had the Democratic Party seen therein a chance to effect the defeat of a settlement under Gen. GRANT'S Administration, it might have been hard work for the party to have resisted the temptation—we may well be thankful that this passage in our history is substantially closed.

The war of 1812 might easily have been avoided if the two countries had been in as sensible a mood then as they are now. The treaty of MONROE and PINCKNEY, rejected in hot haste by JEFFERSON and MADISON in 1807, had in it not only all the material guarantees of the treaty that followed the tedious and wasteful war of 1812, but it was, in many respects, marked by as much mutual forbearance and wise regard for the logic of events as the Treaty of Washington in 1871. We venture to say that no such war as that of 1812 will again be necessary, after the example of the Treaty of Washington. We shall be as ready now as ever to vindicate national sovereignty, wherever and by whomever it is substantially violated. We are not likely to part with any essential part of that sovereignty, which is only surrendered to overwhelming force, as life is surrendered. But the arbitrament of war is put much further off by this signal success in resorting to peaceful arbitration. The treaty has not revolutionized human nature, or made impossible aggressions that must be met by force, but it has erected a strong barrier against the ordinary causes of war.

Sword and Gown.

If *Sir Charles Coldstream* had lived in certain parts of the South today, he need never have wanted a new sensation. It is a land of continual strange surprises. Either from some infection in its atmosphere, or from the abnormal conditions of its social life, men are always doing there the most improbable things. Even its murderers are not as murderers elsewhere, but startle us continually with original combinations. Not long since, an Arkansas man achieved a novelty in homicide which seemed difficult to surpass. A minister who had rebuked him he shot dead in his pulpit, and in the face of his congregation. That seemed an exploit of whose unique boldness any desperado might be proud, in these days of dull routine and imitation. But even that is dwarfed by a companion murder in Alabama, wherein by simply reversing its elements a still more astounding result is effected.

Rev. WILLIAM BRIGG, the pastor of a church at Elmore, in Alabama, had the misfortune to differ with his congregation as to the propriety of the interest he was taking in a certain young woman of his flock. In point of fact he was expelled from his charge. Now, in almost any other locality, the dismissed parson would merely have shaken from his feet the dust of the ungrateful parish, and betaken himself quietly to more congenial and appreciative fields of labor. Not so Mr. BRIGG. He belonged to the church militant, and was a Southern gentleman. The affront which as a minister he might have forgiven, as a man he felt it his duty to avenge. He could not very well immolate the entire congregation, so he selected the young lady's brother as a vicarious sacrifice to his insulted honor. Then, having chosen his victim, he at once sought him out and stabbed him to the heart.

What is to be or has been done with this worthy expounder of a religion of mercy and forgiveness we do not know. But if the Arkansas congregation has not yet filled its vacant pulpit, Rev. Mr. BRIGG might be appropriately called to it. His knife would doubtless be a match for the pistol of any recalcitrant parishioner, and Divine service might frequently be varied by lively passages at arms between the chancel and the pews. Whether, however, these digressions would favor the spread of Christianity in those remote sections is at least doubtful. Yet it is hard to resist the conviction that a clergyman of the Brigg pattern would be best adapted to many sections of the South, where the Christian code is relieved of the incubus of the Sixth Commandment, and murder seems to be variously regarded as a praiseworthy accomplishment or a pardonable weakness.

MINOR TOPICS.

The law passed by the last Legislature affecting the City of New-York, has just been issued in book form as "Document No. 4" of the Board of Aldermen. We advise tax-payers to get a copy of this book and give it a careful perusal. They will find the cunning hand of the "Ring" oligarchy traceable on almost every page, and can see with what adroitness they are annually fleeced "according to law." Take for example the shrewd plan which the Ring has concocted for paying off the City Debt, falling due this year, and at the same time keeping the money in their own pockets. They will find among the provisions of the two per cent. Tax Levy, one (Section Second) which requires that the portion of the debt falling due this year shall be paid out of the twenty-five million dollars to be raised by taxation for the current year. This payment has always been reckoned as a part of the expenses of the City each year, and has always been provided for in the Tax Levy. This year, however, the "Ring" got a clause inserted in the act to "consolidate the City debt," which authorizes the Controller to issue bonds "to pay off and cancel any bonds or stocks of said City falling due in the year 1871, and also the amount required to be raised in said year for the annual instalments on any stocks of said City." Thus it will be seen that that portion of the public debt which falls due this year is to be paid off by creating a new debt, while the money raised to liquidate it is devoted to other uses. This, we suppose, is the way the debt is to be "extinguished in less than twelve years."

The long agony about the Governorship of New-Hampshire is over. By a corrupt and unprincipled bargain between the Democrats in the Legislature and the Labor Reformers, most of whom were elected as Republicans, the Granite State is enabled to glory in a Democratic Governor for the first time in sixteen years. Being composed mainly of rock, we presume the State will survive the shock. WESTON, the Governor elect, is a popular man, and will, doubtless, make a good Chief Magistrate, but it is supremely ridiculous for any one to attempt to construe his anomalous luck into a triumph of Democracy in the State of New-Hampshire.

The *Evening Post*, in treating of Controller CONNOLLY'S last statement, says that "the actual amount of our debt is not alarming," but it fails to tell us what the actual amount is. The "statement" which it publishes as coming from the Controller is utterly worthless, as we have shown, and gives the public no true idea of the real indebtedness of the City. This "statement," it should be borne in mind, is put forth on the eve of the issue of new sets of bonds authorized by the last Legislature, which will increase the debt nearly thirty millions of dollars, no part of which is included in the "statement." The best test, and the only one which the public has, of the actual debt of the City, is furnished by the amount called for to pay the interest on it. When Controller CONNOLLY requires seven millions of dollars to pay one year's interest, it is a little "too thin" for him to pretend that the debt is only forty or fifty millions of dollars.

The *Express* has a lively correspondent who has set out on a trip around the world. He signs himself "J. B.," which we take to be Jem Baggs, the wandering minstrel, for his style bears a striking resemblance to the spasmodic sounds that were wont, in BURTON'S time, to issue from the flute of that famous musician. In his last letter from San Francisco he informs his readers that he is going to Japan, and standing on the deck of the steamer, he thus "toots" his last adieu to his admiring friends:

> "You will not hear from me again till I am down East, somewhere among the antipodes, who are under our feet, just now. Am I going east or west today? What say geographers? Is Japan down East or further out West? Is this the end of "the great West," or the beginning of that unknown land our starting point? My head is all agog with these extraordinary geographical and time calculations. My watch is not worth a sixpence, measured by New-York time. While we breakfast you dine, and while we dine you go to bed. I telegraph, and you get my telegram before it starts. How will it be in the East or the West, where I am going? I am losing a day of my life now by traveling. Shall I gain it by keeping on? We shall see. Adieu! Adieu!"

The raising of a statue in honor of Prof. MORSE, while he yet lives to enjoy this recognition of his merits, will be hailed by every one as an extremely graceful thing. To raise a man's monument before he dies is something of a novelty, but, regarded in the light of an acknowledgment of his services, and, in some measure, an honorable reward, it is far better than posthumous laudations. That the compliment to his genius should have been made by the large guild which his invention has created, and ratified by the commercial Metropolis of the New World, is most fitting. The statue itself is entirely worthy of its noble purpose, which cannot be said of many that are raised to "buried merit" in these latter days. Altogether, the demonstration of yesterday was one in which our citizens can feel pride and satisfaction.

WASHINGTON.

Celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Pope Pius' Pontificate—The Order of Exercises—Scientific Expedition—Currency Statement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Catholics here are making arrangements for a great celebration of the anniversary of the twenty-fifth year of the Pontificate of Pope PIUS IX. Part of the programme has already been determined. There is to be a procession and mass meeting of Catholics next Friday, an illumination of the houses of Catholics on Saturday evening, and Holy Mass in all the churches on Sunday. A proposition to consider the anniversary a religious one, and to confine its celebration to Sunday and religious exercises seems to have met with no favor. The programme as adopted will be substantially in accordance with the suggestions of a circular sent from Archbishop SPAULDING, of Baltimore, to all the Churches in the archdiocese, which will be publicly read to-morrow. The circular makes the following recommendations: "First, that on Saturday, the 17th, or Sunday, the 18th inst., as the faithful may prefer, there may be a general communion throughout the archdiocese for the Holy Father, especially for his deliverance from the hands of his enemies. Second, that in Baltimore and Washington the various societies, both English and German, meet in the afternoon of that day, and, accompanied by the faithful, march in procession to some suitable place, where they may pass such resolutions as their hearts will dictate. In Baltimore, we recommend that the procession march about 4 o'clock P. M., to the hall of the St. James Church, where the meeting will be held. The resolutions will be forwarded to our Chancellor as soon as possible, for early transmission to the Holy Father. In the churches outside Baltimore and Washington, the manner of giving expression to these feelings of filial love and devotion is left to the judgment of the respective pastors."

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

The iron coast survey steamer now building at Wilmington will sail for the Pacific Coast about the 1st of September. Profs. AGASSIZ and HILL, of Cambridge, will make a voyage on this vessel for the purpose of taking deep-sea soundings all the way along the route, and will make collections of specimens of natural history for Cambridge University. The enterprise is highly thought of here, as it is believed it will add much information and value to the important stores of the Coast Survey service. The Secretary of the Treasury has written to the Secretaries of State and Navy, asking that naval and diplomatic officers may be instructed to afford facilities to the exploring party.

THE CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $660,000. Shipments—Notes, $1,043,166; fractional currency, $574,066; the Treasurer holds in trust, as security for national bank circulation, $358,579,400; and for public deposits, $15,712,500; national bank circulation outstanding at this date, $317,071,973; internal revenue receipts today, $383,201; grand total for the fiscal year, $136,511,397.

KUKLUX INVESTIGATION.

The Kuklux Investigating Committee today examined Judge A. J. WILLARD, of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, and D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, the Attorney-General of the same State, together with Judge LUTHER R. SMITH, of the Supreme Court of Alabama. Their testimony contained no points of unusual interest, being confined chiefly to the condition of affairs in their respective neighborhoods.

DEPARTURE OF THE POLARIS.

The *Polaris* sailed this afternoon, with all her officers and crew on board, for New-York. It was given out yesterday that she would leave today, and as a consequence, there was a large number of visitors in the yard all the forenoon, and, at times, the vessel was so crowded that the officers and crew were somewhat incommoded. Among those who called were the officers of the yard, and many acquaintances of the officers of the ship, to say good-by, but in no case would Capt. HALL respond when the word was coupled with an expression implying a doubt as to the success of the expedition, and in this the officers and men were with him, each being sanguine of meeting their friends in Washington again. The whistle was blown, as a signal for all not having business on board to leave, and after a few hurried parting words the lines were cast off and the vessel glided out on the river amid the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and the exchanging of good-byes. The rigging of the *Tallapoosa*, near the ship-house, was manned by the crew who gave the staunch little craft three hearty cheers as she passed, which were returned by her crew.

The New Peeress of the United Kingdom—Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

From the London Times.

Miss ANGELA GEORGINA BURDETT-COUTTS, of Holly Lodge, Highgate, who has just been gazetted a Peeress of the United Kingdom "in her own right"—in all senses—as Baroness BURDETT-COUTTS, of Highgate and Brookfield, in the County of Middlesex, is the youngest daughter of the late Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, who was for so many years the Liberal and popular member of Parliament for Westminster, by his wife SOPHIA, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. THOMAS COUTTS. She was born on the 25th of April, 1814, so that she has just completed her fifty-seventh year. On the death of her grandfather's widow, in 1837, she inherited by bequest the whole, or nearly the whole of the immense fortune of that lady, who had been married, firstly, as the second wife, to Mr. THOMAS COUTTS, the eminent banker of the Strand, and, secondly, as the first wife, to WILLIAM AUBREY, ninth Duke of St. Albans, by neither of whom had she any issue. From the time of succeeding to this magnificent property Miss BURDETT-COUTTS, who, in September, 1837, assumed the latter name by royal sign-manual, has devoted herself to the foundation and furtherance of works of charity, benevolence, and philanthropy. Very many of these are known only to her ladyship's private friends and advisers, others possibly to herself alone; but the public generally is aware that she was either the sole or the principal agent in the establishment of Bishoprics at Adelaide, in South Australia, and in British Columbia; that she has built and endowed a handsome church and schools in Westminster (which her father so long represented in Parliament,) laying the first stone in July, 1847. She has also been one of the largest, most constant and most generous supporters of our metropolitan hospitals, and of other benevolent institutions, and has founded schools, reformatories, penitentiaries, model lodging-houses for the working-classes, and other munificent charities, too numerous to mention here in detail. The best known of her works in this direction are the model lodging-houses in Bethnal-green, and the magnificent structure known as Columbia-market, in the same neighborhood. This latter building, which was erected by her at a cost of upward of £200,000, is lavishly decorated and almost extravagantly adorned, and altogether ecclesiastical in appearance, the style of architecture being that known as the "Second Pointed." The founder of the well-known house of Messrs. COUTTS & Co., bankers, of the Strand, was Mr. JAMES COUTTS, the third son of an Edinburgh merchant, who at the age of 25 came up to London and settled in St. Mary-axe as a Scotch merchant. He subsequently retired from that business, and became a banker, taking a house in the Strand, the same in which the firm still exists. His brother THOMAS shortly afterward joined him in the business, and, upon the death of JAMES, Mr. THOMAS COUTTS became sole proprietor of the bank. Upon the death of Mr. THOMAS COUTTS, in 1821 or 1822, the whole of his fortune, amounting to some £900,000, passed to his widow "for her sole use and benefit." This lady, Mr. COUTTS' second wife, was Miss HARRIET MELLON, the celebrated actress, and subsequently, as above stated, Duchess of St. ALBANS. From the period of the Duchess' death, in 1837, until about three years ago, the lady who is the subject of this notice was the principal proprietor of the old bank int he Strand, the business being conducted for her by trustees, under the old style of COUTTS & Co.

THE EXCURSION SEASON.

Brilliant Prospects for the Lovers of Pleasure.

Full and Accurate List of All of the Leading Excursions From New-York and Vicinity—Something About the Cost and Means of Getting Up a Day's Sport.

The excursion season of the present year has opened brilliantly, and promises to be one of the most enjoyable with which we have ever been greeted. In view of the interest that is so widely felt in this matter, our reporters have collected a valuable fund of information, which is given out below.

The leading excursions are made up the Hudson to Tarrytown, points among the Catskills, &c., (at West Point excursion boats are not allowed to land,) and to Glencove, Long Island. There are nine groves within convenient distance of the City, which are especially prepared for excursion parties. Each of these groves are situated in spots rendered charming and picturesque by nature, and are provided with platforms for dancing, or other purposes, buildings, tables, swings, ball-grounds, &c. These places are, respectively, Dudley's Grove, situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, twenty-one miles from the City, and Spring Hill Grove, twenty miles from the City, also on the east bank of the river. Both of these places are very popular. Excelsior Park, seventeen miles from the City, on the Hudson, is also a well-known and favorite spot. Alderney Park, on Staten Island Sound, eighteen miles from New-York, is another grove well patronized by excursion parties. Myers' Grove, on Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, and sixteen miles from New-York, containing twenty acres of forest, is another grove much sought after by excursion committees. Raritan Beach Grove, at the mouth of Raritan River, near Perth Amboy, is twenty-eight miles' sail from the City. At this place good sea-water bathing is to be enjoyed. Eagleswood Park, on Raritan Bay, is also a pleasant place, with the same advantages. The longest sail for excursionists to the groves prepared for them, is the trip to Iona Island, forty-five miles away from New-York, up the Hudson among the Highlands. This spot is but five miles from West Point and within the distances of many of the legendary and romantic points of interest in that vicinity. On the East River, seventeen miles from the City, opposite City Island, on Great Neck, is Oriental Grove. This grove has twenty-five acres of woodland, and bordering on the Sound has a fine sandy beach. All of these groves, with the single exception of Excelsior Park, are temperance groves, and no liquor is allowed to be sold on the premises. This regulation is sometimes set aside or ridden over by political parties and social clubs, but it is claimed that in all such cases it is done without the consent of the grove proprietors, and does not inure to their profit.

THE COST OF AN EXCURSION.

There are only two firms regularly engaged in the business of supplying the demand for steam-boats and barges for excursions. The best excursion boats of these two firms are the *Sleepy Hollow*, *Wyoming* and *Champion*. These boats will carry from 800 to 2,000 people comfortably, affording them abundant room for promenade and dancing. Other steam-boats are sometimes engaged by these firms when requested, and the various steam-tugs of the harbor are employed to tow the excursion barges. The smallest of these steamers can be engaged for $200 and the largest for $400, and with barge for $300 and $450. Steam-boats and barges, in which from 800 to 1,000 persons can be accommodated, may be hired for from $150 to $190. These charges include the use of the grove. A band of music can be hired for from $60 to $120. A caterer can be engaged to furnish a repast for from $1 to $2 per head.

It will be seen from these figures, that a pleasant excursion for 800 persons can be given for $150 for barge and tug, say $75 for band, which will make $225, and if $800 for refreshments, $1,025, or if $2 per head for refreshments, $1,825. The lowest cost of a "respectable" excursion of 3,000 people is about $3,570, and a first-class excursion can be given for $6,540, which includes in both cases a repast for all. The meal or lunch eaten on excursions, however, is seldom a part of the programme offered to the excursionists by those getting them up. Caterers either buy the privilege of selling refreshments on the boat or grounds at their own prices, or each family bring their own good things to feast upon in the woods in the old-fashioned way.

Besides the steam-boat excursionists, parties are frequently carried by the various steam railroads running out of the City to points of interest in New-York State and New-Jersey. Upon these occasions excursion tickets are to be bought good for the round trip, and at a reduced rate of fare. Pleasure companies are frequently carried in the stages, some of which present a very pleasing appearance with gaily-plumed and caparisoned horses, to the number of from four to twelve. Stages can be hired for from $16 to $100 per day, within a regulated distance of the City. The following is a list of the steam-boat and barge excursions to come off during the present month:

CHURCHES AND SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

June 14, Dr. Chapin's Church, steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow*, to Iona Island.

June 14, First Universalist Sunday-school, steam-boat and barge, to Eagleswood Park.

June 15, Second-avenue M. E. Church, steam-boat and barge, to Alderney Park.

June 15, Memorial P. E. Church, of Waverley-place, steam-boat and barge, to Dudleys' Grove.

June 15, Second-street M. E. Church, steam-boat *Champion* and barge, to Raritan Beach.

June 15, Bedford-street M. E. Church, steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow*, to Iona Island.

June 15, Central Baptist Sunday-school, to Eagleswood Park.

June 16, John-street M. E. Church, steam-boat and barge, to Oriental Grove.

June 20, North Presbyterian Sunday-school, steam-boat *Wyoming*, to Eagleswood Park.

June 20, Jane-street M. E. Church, steam-boat and barge, to Alderney Park.

June 20, Green-street M. E. Church, steam-boat and barge, to Dudley's Grove.

June 20, Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow*, to Iona Island.

June 20, Allen-street M. E. Church, steam-boat *Champion*, to Raritan Beach.

June 21, North Baptist Church, steam-boat and barge, to Alderney Park.

June 21, Thirtieth-street M. E Church, steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow*, to Iona Island.

June 21, Duane M. E. Church, of Hudson-street, steam-boat and barge, to Myer's Grove.

June 22, Sixth-avenue Lutheran Church, steam-boat and two barges, to Dudley's Grove.

June 22, Alanson M. E. Church of Norfolk-street, steam-boat and barge, to Spring-Hill Grove.

June 22, Pilgrim Baptist Sunday-School, steam-boat *Wyoming*, to Eagleswood Park.

June 23, Church of Sea and Land, steam-boat and barge, to Spring-Hill Grove.

June 23, Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, steam-boat and barge, to Dudley's Grove.

June 27, Twenty-fourth-street M. E. Church Sunday-school, steam-boat and barge, to Eagleswood Park.

June 23, York-street M. E. Church Sunday-school, steam-boat and barge, to Excelsior Park.

June 27, Lexington-avenue M. E. Church Sunday-school, steam-boat and barge, to Oriental Grove.

June 28, Willet-street Church Sunday-school, steam-boat and barge, to Alderney Park.

June 28, Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, steam-boat and barge, to Dudley's Grove.

June 28, Sixteenth-street Baptist Church, steam-boat and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.

June 28, Church of Redemptionists, steam-boat and barge, to Dudley's Grove.

June 29, excursion of the institutions of the Paulist Fathers, Fifty-ninth-street, steam-boat *Wyoming* and barge, to Excelsior Park. Novel entertainments will be given.

June 30, Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church, steam-boat and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

June 12, De Kalb-avenue Church, steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow*, to Myers' Grove.

June 13, Washington-avenue Baptist Church, of Brooklyn, steam-boat and barge, to Eagleswood Park. This party is to have a sack-race, ball-game and other lively features.

June 13, Hanson-place M. E. Church, of Brooklyn, steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow*, to Iona Island.

June 15, Central M. E. Church, of Williamsburg, steam-boat and barge, to Myers' Grove.

June 16, South Congregational Church, of Brooklyn, steam-boat and barge, to Myers' Grove.

June 21, South Second-street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Williamsburg, steam-boat *Champion* and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.

June 22, Johnson Methodist Episcopal Church, of Brooklyn, steam-boat and barge, to Myers' Grove.

June 23, First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, of Brooklyn, steam-boat and barge, to Alderney Park.

June 27, Plymouth Church, of Brooklyn, (Mr. BEECHER'S) steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow*, to Iona Island.

June 30, Central Baptist Church, of Brooklyn, steam-boat and barge, to Alderney Grove.

June 28, Puritan Church Sunday-school, of Brooklyn, steam-boat and barge, to Oriental Park.

June 28, Bedford-avenue Baptist Church, of Brooklyn, steam-boat, to Eagleswood Park.

TEMPERANCE AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES, SOCIAL CLUBS, &C.

June 12, W. G. Bergen Social Club, steam-boat *Wyoming* and barge, to Oriental Grove.

June 12, Chrystal Fount Division S. of T., steam-boat and barge, to Excelsior Park.

June 12, Avonia's Club, steam-boat and barge, to Dudley's Grove.

June 13, Acacia Lodge F. A. M., steam-boat and two barges, to Dudley's Grove.

June 14, Watt Association, steam-boat and barge, to Dudley's Grove.

June 14, Nassau Lodge F. A. M., steam-boat *Champion* and two barges, to Spring Hill Grove.

June 14, Columbia Lodge Good Templars, steam-boat and barge, to Eagleswood.

June 15, Washington Division Sons of Temperance, steam-boat and barge, to Oriental Grove.

June 16, Caledonian Club, steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow* and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.

June 16, Fleet Young Men's Christian Union, steam-boat and barge, to Dudley's Grove.

June 19, Union Tontine Benevolent Society, steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow* and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.

June 19, International Division, No. 37, Sons of Temperance, to Dudley's Grove; steamer *Virginia Seymour* and barges *Sands* and *Hasket*.

June 19, United Association, steam-boat *Wyoming* and barge, to Excelsior Park.

June 20, Abraham's Lodge, F. A. M., steam-boats and two barges, to Spring Hill Grove.

June 20, Hercules Association, steam-boat and barge, to Excelsior Park.

June 20, Stella Lodge I. O. O. F., steam-boat and barge, to Excelsior Park.

June 21, Pilots' Union Association, steam-boat and two barges, to Dudley's Grove.

June 22, Ridgewood Division Sons of Temperance; steam-boat and barge, to Oriental Grove.

June 21, Monticello Lodge I. O. O. F., steam-boat and barge, to Oriental Grove.

June 23, Ridgewood Lodge Good Templars, steam-boat and barge, to Excelsior Park.

June 26, P. Divers Association, steam-boat and barge, to Excelsior Park.

June 26, Diamond Lodge Good Templars, steam-boat and barge, to Oriental Grove.

June 26, Ferris Association, steam-boat and two barges, to Spring Hill Grove.

June 26, Lincoln Union, steam-boat and barge, to Raritan Beach.

June 26, John Osborn Association, steam-boat and two barges, to Myers' Grove.

June 27, JOHN WALLACE'S (musician) excursion, steam-boat and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.

June 27, British Province Association, steam-boat and barge, to Raritan Beach.

June 27, People's Union Club, steam-boat and barge, to Alderney Park.

June 27, New-York Port Society, steam-boat and barge, to Myers' Grove.

June 27, Ashland Social Club, (moonlight,) steam-boat and barge, up Hudson River.

June 28, Crystal Wave Lodge Good Templars, steam-boat and barge, to Oriental Grove.

June 28, Clinton Coterie, (moonlight,) up the Hudson, steam-boat and barge.

June 29, Albion Lodge F. A. M., steam-boat and barge, to Alderney Park.

June 29, Harlem Yacht Club, steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow* and barge, to Myers' Grove.

BROOKLYN SOCIETIES.

June 12, Winona Pleasure Association, of Brooklyn, steam-boat and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.

June 13, Crescent Club, of Williamsburg, steam-boat and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.

June 19, International Division Sons of Temperance, of Williamsburg, steam-boat and two barges, to Dudley's Grove.

June 19, James Dunn Association, of Brooklyn, steam-boat *Champion* and two barges, to Alderney Park.

June 23, Washington Lodge Good Samaritans, of Brooklyn, steam-boat and barge, to Myers' Grove.

June 24, Sparkling Water S. T., of Brooklyn, steam-boat and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.

June 30, Eureka Division S. T., of Williamsburg, steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow* and two barges, to Dudley's Grove. This will be a mammoth excursion, and closes the list of those to come off from New-York and Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY EXCURSIONS.

June 13, Columbia Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Hoboken, steam-boat and barge, to Alderney Park.

June 15, United American Mechanics, of Hudson City, steam-boat and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.

June 23, Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, of Jersey City, steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow*, to Iona Island.

June 27, Presbyterian Church Sunday School, of Hoboken, steam-boat *Wyoming*, to Oriental Grove.

June 28, Universalists Church of Newark, steam-boat *Sleepy Hollow*, to Myers' Grove.

June 29, St. Paul's M. E. Church of Jersey City, steam-boat and barge, to Spring Hill Grove.

LONG ISLAND EXCURSIONS.

June 23, Greenpoint Division S. T., steam-boat and barge, to Oriental Grove.

June 27, Olive Leaf Lodge I. O. O. F., of Greenpoint, steam-boat and barge, to Dudley's Grove.

June 22, Harlem Lodge, I. O. O. F., steam-boat and barge, to Alderney Park.

June 19, Leonard-street M. E. Church Sunday-school, steam-boat and barge, to Oriental Park.

June 14, Yorkville M. E. Church Sunday-school, steam-boat *Wyoming*, to Oriental Park.

AMUSEMENTS.

Local Affairs, Dramatic and Musical.

The week has not been of especial brilliancy. None of the theatres have been closed for the season, but "The Man o' Airlie" at Booth's, and "No Name" at the Fifth-avenue, have been the only novelties brought out. The business transacted, it is true, does not seem to have made fresh exertions necessary. At Wallack's "Rosedale" has proved to be as potent an attraction as ever, and the results of its representations have been so good that the piece will keep the bills for a still indefinite period. At Niblo's Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU has figured prosperously in the final performances of a lucrative engagement. At the Olympic Miss LUCILLE WESTERN has found that her numerous admirers have not been lessened in numbers or in enthusiasm, and that her rendering of the dual character in "East Lynne" is as effective as in the past. The recent and lengthened references to the new works named above makes a present allusion to their merits superfluous. The advent of pantomime at Wood's was also the subject of comment but a few days since, and needs, on that account, no renewed notice. The announcements for to-morrow evening may be briefly reviewed. At Wallack's, "Rosedale" will be acted. At the Fifth-avenue "No Name" is to be the play, and at Booth's "The Man o' Airlie. Mr. JOHN COLLINS and Miss HOWSON are to begin an engagement at Niblo's in "Paul Clifford." At the Olympic, Miss LUCILLE WESTERN will appear in "The Child Stealer." Continued pantomimic entertainments are offered at Wood's, and so ends the record.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

The lovers of music *al fresco*—which is exactly the kind of music suited to the season—can congratulate themselves upon the success of Mr. THOMAS and of M. JULLIEN, both of whose enterprises are flourishing. The musical entertainments supplied by these gentlemen are of the highest order, so that they can be attended—unlike most Midsummer affairs—with benefit as well as with pleasure. It is all the more satisfactory to admit this, inasmuch as the Jullien and the Thomas concerts are to be the only sources of music until the Fall. When that season reaches us, however, we are to be abundantly blessed. Italian opera with Miss NILSSON, English opera with Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, ballad concerts by Mr. SANTLEY and Miss EDITH WYNNE, and orchestral recitals by a band of the gentler sex, are a few of the many ventures to be engaged in by daring managers. All are promising for the public, and almost all for the managers. That they will be embarked in is certain, at all events. We may predict that the season of Italian opera will be of particular note. Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH and his brother and associate, Mr. MAURICE STRAKOSCH—the sole managers—by the arrangements already effected, give stable ground for the prophecy. We can surely call for no stronger assurance of their intentions than the now completed contract with M. CAPOUL, the first *tenore di grazia* of Europe, the securing of M. JOSEPH JAMET, who has sung with Mlle. PATTI, and the re-engagement of Miss NILSSON, of Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY and of Signor BRIGNOLI. With this declaration concerning the *faits accomplis*, it is decidedly ungracious to proffer advice as to the necessity for proper choral, instrumental and scenic aid for the leading artists; and a recollection of the high character of the Nilsson concerts just now terminated renders the counsel quite absurd. Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH, who departs for Europe by the *Java*, on Wednesday, will return thence in September, with the full scores of "Hamlet," of "Mignon," and of "L'Ombre;" with a strong force of choristers, and with as bountiful a "wardrobe" as can be gotten. Meanwhile, repeated rehearsals of the repertory will have been had here, so that the company will be thoroughly prepared for the successful inception of its labors. These will be anticipated in New-York, we believe, by the earliest exertions of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA'S troupe. Mme. ROSA sails from Liverpool aboard the *Scotia* on July 29.

Home Gossip.

Mr. JOHN E. OWENS was last week at the Theatre Royal, in Montreal....Mr. FISK'S Opera-Bouffe Troupe, with Mlle. AIMEE, was last week at the Buffalo Academy of Music...The Wyndham Comedy Troupe have just begun a lengthened engagement at the Dearborn Theatre, in Chicago....Miss COOMBS and her company were at the Crosby Opera-house....Mr. NEIL WARNER was last week at the Opera-house, in Rochester ....This week, the English Opera Troupe will be heard in Utica....Miss LINA EDWIN acted at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, last week. ....Mr. JEFFERSON was at the Walnut-street Theatre....The employes of the Chestnut-street Theatre gave Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT a benefit on Friday....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS was still at the California Theatre, in San Francisco....Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS was last week at the Globe Theatre, in Boston....Mr. JOHNNY THOMPSON was at the Boston Theatre....Miss KELLOGG sings at the Boston Music Hall to-night....Mr. JOHN SAWTELLE, the news of whose death was recorded in these columns on the faith of an item from an exchange, assures the newspapers that he still lives....Mr. J. W. WALLACK gave two performances this week in Hartford....Mr. JOHN T. FORD, of Baltimore, has leased for the coming season Pike's Opera-house in Cincinnati....Mr. HARRY JACKSON is reported with the WORRELLS in St. Paul, Minn. ....At last advices Miss LISA WEBER had appeared before an audience of eighty persons at La Crosse...Miss MORLACCHI is to make her first appearance as a pantomimist in "The French Spy," to be given in Boston at the Museum to-morrow....A description of PIKE'S new Opera-house in Cincinnati is supplied us. The gallery will contain 300 chairs, the balcony 400, and the lower portion of the house 900, the latter being divided into a parquet and orchestra circle. The degree of elevation of these seats has been so carefully adjusted that the most remote chairs command a full view of the stage, and are not in the least an undesirable location. The chairs themselves are constructed after a plan similar to those in the Grand Opera-house in New-York, with iron moldings and maroon plush in the seat and back. In the centre of the ceiling is a large ventilating rosette, which is by far the most gorgeous display of design and coloring in the entire field. Encircling this are eight typical figures in a background of pure cobalt blue. The images are those of Poetry, Sculpture and Agriculture, on the right, while Painting, Tragedy, Music and Comedy are grouped next to the stage. Each is garbed in a befitting dress, from the dark purple garb drapery of Tragedy to the rollicksome robe of Comedy. Beyond these central figures are cove ceilings, and between these, joined in the most pleasing combinations in a series of panels, are patterns and medallion figures—the heads of Homer, Shakespeare, Mozart, Meyerbeer, Bellini, Verdi, Paganini, and Donizetti. Some of these are in sexagonal and some in oval frames. Within the cove ceilings are medallion cupids, six in number, posed in different positions, and holding different musical instruments. In front of the gallery and over the centre of the balcony is a beautiful painting of two female figures, Music and Poetry. The stage with its scenery is on a scale similar to the main portion of the structure, as large, we are told, as the Olympic or Booth's, in New-York, the Globe Theatre, in Boston, and deeper than Wallack's. The scenes, as has already been mentioned, are of sheet-iron. Composed of the thinnest sheet-iron, coated over with layers of linseed-oil, they are well fitted for the painter's brush. Moving on rubber rollers, they close like a fan, without the slightest noise. The scenic artist is Mr. JOSEPH PIGGOTT, and Mr. GEORGE W. DAYTON, of New-York, has been engaged to paint several scenes with special reference to the opening night. The dressing and property rooms are ample in size, and are conveniently reached, while the foot-lights are so arranged that they can not, by any possibility, glare in the eyes of the spectator. The whole structure, with its ample dimensions of 132 feet in length, 72 feet in width, and 42 in height, is adapted, from a practical point of view, to receive comfortably the patrons of dramatic entertainments in this city....The eighteenth annual report of the directors of the Philadelphia Academy of Music sets forth that the building is free from debt; that the receipts during the year ending April 30 were $37,634, and that the actual "working" expenditures were $28,195. Two hundred and eight performances occurred during the twelvemonth....The Boston papers print the intelligence following: The third annual gathering of the National Musical Congress will be held at Music Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 20, 21 and 22. There will be three sessions each day, or nine in all, four of which will be wholly of a musical character, while instrumental and vocal solos will be sprinkled through the business sessions also. One session will be devoted to services in memory of four distinguished musicians and friends of music, members of the National Musical Congress, who have died in the course of the past year. Biographical sketches of each will be read, and in three cases musical compositions by the subjects of the sketches sung. The first concert will consist wholly of music performed at the Peace Jubilee, a chorus of 1,000 voices, made up of delegations from about all the choral societies in New-England, with eminent soloists, orchestra, organ, &c., taking part. The oratorio of "The Creation" will be performed on the closing evening by an entirely different chorus of the same size. There will also be an orchestral concert and a children's concert. To all these members of the Congress, delegates, superintendents of schools, &c., will be admitted free, but the Committee of Arrangements have decided to charge a small fee of admission to the public in order to defray the necessary expenses. The prices will be placed at the lowest possible standard, viz.: Fifty cents for a single admission to either of the four concerts, or $1 50 for a ticket admitting one person to all four. All the other sessions will be free to all. Among the artists who are to appear are nearly all the vocal and instrumental soloists of our city, most of whom have generously volunteered their services. There is every prospect of a large attendance of prominent musicians and teachers of music from all sections of the country....The Boston *Advertiser* says: "The numerous friends of Mlle. CALISTO, formerly Miss HUNTLEY, will be delighted to hear of her success in Italian Opera, at the Lyceum Theatre, London. In the rôles that she has already assumed there—*Norina*, in DONIZETTI'S 'Don Pasquale,' and *Delia*, in Signor BOTTESINI'S 'Ali Baba,' an operatic version of the romance of 'The Forty Thieves,'—she has gained warm expressions of approval from musical critics of the London papers. All the leading journals speak highly of her singing, as combining intelligent and artistic qualities, and commend her acting for its brightness and faithfulness."....On Wednesday, Mr. J. K. EMMETT was in Detroit. ....The paternal parent of the MAJILTONS is said to be the sexton of Westminster Abbey.... A musical festival at Springfield, Mass., has just been ended. Among the artists were Messrs. S. B. MILLS, SANDERSON, SIMPSON, and ARBUCKLE, and Mme. ANNA BISHOP.

Foreign News.

Mr. ROBERT EDGAR, husband of Miss MARRIOTT, and lessee of Sadler's Wells Theatre, in London, is dead....Mr. HENRY RUSSELL is personally superintending the revival at Whitsuntide, of several of his favorite songs at the Polytechnic Institution. Mr. PLUMPTON takes the part formerly assumed by Mr. RUSSELL. The descriptive songs of "The Maniac" and "The Ship on Fire" will be illustrated with the dioramic and London spectral illusions which have caused the London Polytechnic to be so widely known ....There had been a sitting at the Court of Bankruptcy, in London, in the matter of WM. LAUDERDALE MAITLAND, of Thurloe-square, Brompton, who was for a short time lessee of the Lyceum Theatre, and under whose management "Chilperic," "Le Petit Faust," and other pieces were produced. His debts are £8,779; no assets. It being stated that the bankrupt's friends were about to offer a composition of 1s. in the pound, an adjournment was ordered, with a view to the arrangement being carried out....LEOPOLD AUER, the Professor of the Violin, at the Conservatoire in St. Petersburg, was expected in London to perform at the Musical Union and the New Philharmonic Concerts....Mlle. ELVIRA DEL BIANCO, a pianist of renown in Florence, had arrived in London....A letter from Leipzig in the *Neue Fremdenblatt*, of Vienna, describes an interview with DAWISON, the celebrated Viennese actor, whose performance of Shakespearean characters gained him a European reputation some years ago. The writer found him in a state of idiocy, brought on, it is said, by overwork during a professional tour in America.... The remains of the celebrated UGO FOSCOLO, tragedian, ambassador, soldier and essayist, who, after a checkered career, found a hospitable reception in this country, and who died at Turnham-green in 1827, and was buried in the church-yard at Chiswick, England, are now to be removed to Florence, in accordance with a great desire manifested by the inhabitants of that city that the final resting-place of the illustrious man should be the church of Santa Croce....SHAKESPEARE'S "All's Well that Ends Well" has been recently performed at the Hoftheatre of Weimar, in a free adaptation in German, entitled "Ende Gut, Alles Gut," by Herr GISBERT VON VINCKE. The German papers speak very favorably of the whole performance.... It is not impossible that in the Autumnal season German opera may be again imported into England, but this time with a view to test the quality of Herr WAGNER'S compositions, executed under the composer's direction. Should this scheme be realized, Herr WAGNER may rely on a fair and impartial hearing. London is not likely to make the mistakes which attended the first performances of BEETHOVEN'S symphonies and of MEYERBEER'S operas. It is always better to settle disputed questions; and if the "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," and other works of Herr WAGNER can be adequately mounted here, both professors and amateurs will be enabled to pronounce judgment on his new theories for the lyric drama. The position and popularity of Herr WAGNER at the present period in Berlin would alone entitle him to every consideration, should he decide upon visiting London for the second time. The German papers, in giving a list of forty-two operas and 162 representations, given between April and August, 1870, state that four of Herr WAGNER'S works were performed sixteen times, namely, "Lohengrin" six times, "Tannhäuser" five times, the "Meistersinger von Nurnberg" four times, and "Rienzi" once. MEYERBEER'S operas were given twenty times, MOZART'S sixteen times, ROSSINI'S eleven, M. GOUNOD'S nine, SPOHR'S eight, WEBER'S eight, VERDI'S nine, DONIZETTI'S seven, BEETHOVEN'S "Fidelio" nine times, GLUCK'S works six, MEHUL'S two, LORTZING'S four, M. AMBROSE THOMAS' four, BELLINI'S three, Herr FLOTOW'S three, HALEVY'S twice, KREUTZER and NICOLAI once each. ....At the Italian Opera of Calcutta, "Lucia," has been given for the benefit of the prima donna, Signora COY. The Calcutta papers, while calling attention to the fact that Signora COY receives no remuneration for her services during the season except what may be obtained by her benefit, suggests that the *habitués* should do what is done in some of the great European cities, and should send an *honorarium* to the *bénéficiaire* over and above the mere price of a ticket. How glad would many impresarios be if such a mode of payment of their prime donne existed....The Emperor of Russia has conferred a pension for life of 1,000 roubles a year on the widow of the lately deceased Russian composer, A. SEROFF....A late copy of the *Two Republics* of Mexico City, thus describes the entrance into the place of ANGELA PERALTA: "Yesterday, at 4 in the afternoon, the celebrated songstress arrived in the Puebla train. For a long time before the station of Buena Vista was crowded with people, notwithstanding the bad state of the weather. It can be said that all the carriages of the city were there. As the eminent artist alighted from the train, the musicians played the national march, and the multitude crowded forward to get a sight of her. They would not allow her to go to her carriage, and there were moments in which we feared that the enthusiasm of the crowd would strangle her. She mounted in an open carriage and the people wished to unhitch the horses, although this was not consented to at first, a little afterward there was no remedy; the horses were unhitched, and the multitude conducted the carriage in triumph to the residence of the great artist in Zuleta 8-street, forming a cortége of hundreds of coaches, and a magnificent cavalcade of elegant horsemen. In the carriage, at the side of the artist was her mother, and in front the distinguished master, D. MELESIO MORALES. The reception was worthy of the handsome Mexican celebrity, who has returned to her country crowned with artistic laurels."

THE HARBOR REEFS.

Coenties Reef to be Removed—Description of the Apparatus Used by the Government Engineer.

General surveys of New-York Harbor have been made at different times, as is well known, with a view of removing the obstructions, by Admirals DAVIS, PORTER, Commodore CRAVEN, and the present able and successful operator, Gen. JOHN NEWTON, of the United States Engineer Corps. A large portion of the work has already been completed.

In September last, experimental blasts were made by Gen. NEWTON, which proved to him conclusively that the work he had undertaken, though one of Herculean magnitude, could be accomplished, and at a comparatively small cost to Government. Ignoring all former plans, Gen. NEWTON caused a huge scow to be constructed, which is moored securely at the four ends, directly over the object of operation. In the centre of the scow is sunk a well, forty feet in diameter, and through this well is inserted a dome-shaped frame-work of iron, with transversed rims, the whole affair resembling a huge rat-trap as much as anything else to which it can be compared. There is also around the base of the dome a sheathing of sheet-iron to protect the drills from the action of the rapid currents. The sheathing has the effect, by its resistance to the current, of embedding the apparatus more firmly in the bottom of the river, thus materially aiding the operations. Through the aperture at the top of Gen. NEWTON'S ingenious contrivance are inserted nine tubes, which descend to within a foot of the bottom, and through these tubes are worked the ponderous drills by means of a flexible attachment to the motive power, which is placed on the deck of the scow, and consists of four large stationary steam-engines. After the bores are made into the solid bed-rock to the depth of generally six or seven feet, a charge of nitroglycerine is inserted, the scow removed, and the blast exploded.

On the 1st of May of the present year Gen. NEWTON commenced operations with his steam drills on the dangerous rocks in mid-stream between Governor's Island and the Battery, known as Diamond Reef. After working incessantly for nearly five weeks, and making repeated blasts, between 600 and 700 square yards of the reef were blown away. Though there is at present a depth of twenty-four feet of water at low tide over the second of Gen. NEWTON'S late operations, the *débris* from the frequent blastings still remains. Surveys have been made of the recent work and disclose a mass of crushed rock, innumerable detached bowlders and hillocks of sand laying around and over what was once Diamond Reef. A contract has been made by Gen. NEWTON to have this *débris* removed, after which it will be definitely determined whether further work will be necessary to entirely remove the dangerous obstruction, which has for so many years been a terror to pilots and ship-masters in New-York Harbor. On Wednesday Gen. NEWTON'S scow and steam drills were towed from the scene of their recent operations at Diamond Reef to a point nearly opposite Coenties-slip, East River, where work will shortly be resumed drilling and blasting the troublesome, if not dangerous, obstructions known as Coenties Reef. The work upon Coenties Reef as yet is, of course, all surmise, that is, in regard to the time that will be occupied in its completion. The reef is an elongated, jagged rock, and it will not be until after these "pinacled rocks" are removed that anything definite will be known relative to the magnitude of the task to be performed. The scow, Gen. NEWTON informed the reporter of the TIMES, was only anchored, and not moored at the four sides, as she will have to be, to enable the workmen to commence operations. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining "kedges" that will retain their hold upon the soft mud which lays at the bottom of the East River, around Coenties' Reef, and it has finally been concluded to return to first principles, ignore the tri-fluted apparatus for grappling with rock, and employ the heavy old-time ship-anchor as the most secure means of mooring. This, Gen. NEWTON says, will be done in a few days, and by the middle of next week, at the furthest, it is confidently expected the drills will be at work. A rough estimate places the number of cubic yards of rock to be removed at Coenties at over 3,000, and the cost of removal at less than $20 per cubic yard, which is fully seventy-five per cent. less than it has cost both the City and private enterprise in their efforts in years past. Besides at Coenties, Gen. NEWTON'S steam drills are now at work on the Shell Drake, Ways Reef and Pot Rock at the Hell Gate, and as the General says with every prospect of the same success which has attended his efforts at Diamond Reef.

Launch of the Ferry-Boat Farragut.

The new iron ferry-boat *Farragut* was launched yesterday afternoon from the yard of T. F. ROWLAND, at Greenpoint. She is built for the Union Ferry Company, and is intended for the Fulton Ferry traffic. She is a magnificent vessel, and measures 150 feet between perpendiculars, "beam moulded" 33 feet, extreme depth 13 feet 6 inches, and breadth over guards 58 feet. Her keel is of a box form, 8 inches wide and 12 inches deep, of iron five-eighths of an inch in thickness. The boat is filled with three athwart-ship water-tight bulkheads, also with two fore and aft bulkheads runing her whole length; she is thus divided off into water-tight compartments, so that in case of a collision only one of the parts would be flooded, which would cause her to sink only about three inches. After being launched, she was towed across the river by the *General Cook*, to the Quintard Iron Works, where she will receive her engines and other fittings. She will have inclined engines, of 350 horse power, with a cylinder 42 inches in diameter and 10 foot stroke. She will be ready for work in about six weeks. Among those who were present to witness the launch were CYRUS SMITH, Managing Director of the Ferry Company, and Messrs. W. MARTIN, LUTHER SMITH and JAMES MOORE.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Democratic Candidate for Governor Elected—The Legislature Adjourned Until Tuesday—Vacancies Filled.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., June 10.—The struggle is ended, and New-Hampshire has a Democratic Governor and Democratic State officers and a saving majority in both Houses of the Legislature. The session which began yesterday afternoon did not close until this morning. The all-night session was a terrible tax on the wretched farmers, who have been in the habit from childhood of retiring at 9 every night, and many of them repeatedly dropped off asleep and were with difficulty kept in the proper way to vote. The House did not adjourn but took a recess this morning. On reassembling the Democratic resolution notifying the Senate and requesting them in Convention, was carried. The Convention was held, and the vacancies in the Senate filled by Democrats. Then the vote on Governor was reached, but not until the Republicans had made one more desperate though unsuccessful effort to stave it off. The vote was as follows: Whole number of ballots, 326; necessary for a choice, 164. JAMES A. PIKE (Republican) had 159, JAS. A. WESTON (Democrat) 167, a majority of 8. The announcement of the result was received with even noisier, wilder and terrific cheering and yelling than that of the election of the first Democratic Speaker for sixteen years. A Democratic "Councilor" was elected, to fill the vacancy created by no choice, and then the weary legislators adjourned until Tuesday next, when the session will be inaugurated, and the blocked wheels of legislation relieved. MUNROE.

Proceedings of the Joint Convention—Vacancies Filled.

CONCORD, N. H., June 10.—At 11½ o'clock A. M., the Senate and House met in Joint Convention to fill vacancies.

In the Senate the Speaker announced the Constitutional candidates to be for District No. 1, DANIEL MARCY and W. R. MARTIN, and called upon the members to prepare their ballots. The Secretary of State made returns of the votes for Governor and Councilors, which return was reported to a committee. The Convention elected DANIEL MARCY, from District No. 1 to fill a vacancy in the Senate, by 164 to 162, Mr. SCOTT, one of the invalids, not voting. The House is now balloting at 1 o'clock P. M. to fill the vacancy in Dictrict No. 10. There are but two constitutional candidates—ALBENA HALL and ALVAH SMITH, both Republicans. It is understood that an arrangement has been made whereby the Democrats will support the latter. The Convention filled the vacancy in the Tenth Senatorial District by the following vote: Hall, 161; Smith, 166.

The Convention then balloted for Governor with the following result: James A. Weston, Democrat, 167; James Pike, Republican, 159.

The Legislature will adjourn until Tuesday, when Gov. WESTON will be qualified.

Movements of President Grant and Party.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 10.—President GRANT, Secretary of War BELKNAP, Gen. PITCHER, and Lieut. MARSHALL, of Gen. PITCHER'S staff, left West Point this noon for Newburg on board the *C. Vibbard*. Upon arriving at Newburg they were received by HENRY K. BROWNE and conveyed in a carriage to the latter's studio, at Balmville, where the party inspected the equestrian statue of Gen. SCOTT. A collation was partaken of afterward, when the visitors returned to West Point on board the *Daniel Drew*. Crowds of people gathered about the President on the Newburg dock, where a general handshaking occurred.

The Camp Grant Indian Massacre—A New Light on the Subject.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The *Arizona Miner*, published at Prescott, and the *Citizen*, published at Tucson, both indorse the killing of the band of Pinal Apaches at Camp Grant, and assert their ability to prove that these Indians, while camped under military protection at that point, made raids on the surrounding country, committing murders and running off stock. They also state that property of murdered settlers was found in their possession within a week of the massacre.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 10—7 P.M.—The barometer has risen on the Pacific coast with cloudy weather. The area of low pressure, with local storms, that was Friday in Wisconsin, has moved eastward, and is now central between Lakes Ontario and Huron. The storm centre that was Friday off the coast of Texas has moved northward, with increasing south winds on the coast, and is now approaching Missouri. The area of highest pressure has moved from West Virginia slowly eastward beyond the Atlantic coast. The temperature has risen on Lakes Ontario and Erie, and has fallen north of Missouri, and has risen decidedly at the Rocky Mountains stations. Rainy and threatening weather is now reported on Lakes Ontario and Erie, and has continued all day in Missouri. South-easterly winds prevail on the Mid-Atlantic, and south and south-westerly winds on the Lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the barometer will generally fall east of the Mississippi, with threatening and rainy weather north-east. Brisk southerly winds will probably continue on the Gulf coast and Lower Mississippi. A severe storm is threatened in Missouri.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	58	65	70	73	70
Stand of bar. in inch.	30.14	..	29.66	..	29.56

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fahrenheit, 61.

City Crimes and Casualties.

The achievements of a confidence operator in the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards were reported yesterday to Inspector DILKS. He is forty years of age, respectably dressed and of good address, who calls himself HAMMOND ALLEN, and for the past two weeks has been ingratiating himself with the leading ladies of several churches, to whom he presented letters of recommendation purporting to be from Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, Rev. Dr. CUYLER, of Brooklyn, and other eminent ministers, in which his claims of being a converted Jew and a man of strong moral convictions, who was suffering for his opinions, were indorsed. Aided by these letters he succeeded in borrowing considerable money, after which he disappeared from the circle which he fleeced. Inspector DILKS warns churches generally to be on their guard against his operation.

JOHN LEWIS, aged fifty years, who lived at No. 121 Cannon-street, yesterday fell from his wagon, in West-street, near Vestry, and was killed. The body was taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house, and was afterward removed to his late residence by permission of Coroner SCHIRMER. Deceased was a highly-respected citizen, and was an Assessor of Internal Revenue.

Fire damaged the frame house No. 454 West Fortieth-street, yesterday morning, to the amount of $100.

JOSEPH CLARK, of No. 138 Chrystie-street, during a fit of temporary insanity, yesterday morning, stabbed himself in the arm, inflicting a severe wound. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WM. HURSEY, a Custom-house Inspector, yesterday made a complaint against JOHN LITTLEJOHN, steward on the steamer *City of Washington*, for smuggling a quantity of laces. He was held for examination by Commissioner OSBORN.

THOMAS HOGAN and MICHAEL DUFFY, who brought eleven barrels of illicitly-distilled whisky from Brooklyn to New-York, have been held for trial by Commissioner SHIELDS.

JAMES COULET, aged eleven, was seriously injured by falling from an express-wagon in Park-place, yesterday afternoon, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

IGNATIUS MAXWELL, aged six years, fell into the North River, at the foot of Vesey-street, yesterday afternoon, but was rescued from drowning and taken to his home.

JAMES DENNISON, aged sixty, of No. 57 Baxter-street, was knocked down in Chatham-street by a horse driven by WILLIAM MEYER, and was severely injured. He was taken home.

MAGGIE CANAVAN, a servant in the employ of Mr. CLARK, No. 15 East Forty-seventh-street, fell down-stairs, last evening, and was seriously injured. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

JACOB BACKER caught WM. RIORDON in the basement of his cigar manufactory at No. 1,114 Second-avenue, with a bag filled with cigar-wrappers in his possession. RIERDON was taken to the Yorkville Police Court, and was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

JEREMIAH HALEY fell from a new building in Cortlandt-alley, yesterday afternoon, and was seriously injured. He was taken to his home.

JAMES CARROLL, a resident of Second-avenue, and GEO. ORFORD, of No. 141 Mott-street, were both dangerously injured internally, yesterday afternoon, by the fall of the elevator at TATHAM BROS.' lead pipe factory, No. 82 Beekman-street. Both men were riding on the elevator. They were cared for at the Park Hospital.

Re-Arrest of a Noted Counterfeiter.

Col. WHITELEY, of the United States Secret Service Bureau, returned yesterday from California, bringing with him the counterfeiter, VOLNEY WRIGHT.

It will be remembered that WRIGHT was arrested on the 13th October, 1869, by Col. WHITLEY, on an indictment for manufacturing and having in his possession a large amount of counterfeit tobacco, proprietary and washed canceled manifest stamps. He gave bail in $2,500 to appear for trial. When the case was called up he did not appear, and his bail was forfeited. Search was made for him, but without avail. Last January it was discovered that he was in San Francisco. The expense of a pursuit to the Government decided Col. WHITLEY to await a good opportunity, and at the same time the man's movements were watched. Col. WHITELY, on his trip to San Francisco to regulate the new branch Bureau for the Pacific Coast, arrested WRIGHT on the 20th of May, and brought him to this City; where he was delivered to Marshal SHARPE on a Bench warrant, issued by the Circuit Court. He was sent by Marshal SHARPE to Ludlow-street Jail, to await his trial at the next term of the Court. WRIGHT belonged to the same gang of which Col. R. B. CLARK was the leader.

A Child Killed by a Car.

At 8 o'clock last evening, as car No. 55 of the Bleecker-street line, driven by JOHN GLENNON, was passing through Crosby-street, the horses became frightened at some fireworks thrown into the street, and before the driver could restrain them, they knocked down MARY NIHIL, a child three years of age, who was playing in front of her home, No. 83 Crosby-street. The wheels of the car passed over the child, causing almost instant death. GLENNON, the driver of the car, was arrested, and is detained to await the result of the inquest, which will be held today.

The Glittering Milton Gold—Its Value and the Use That It is Put To.

It is manufactured into the latest and most elegant styles of Jewelry that is now worn by the proudest Courts of Europe. The latest style of Chains worn by the elite of Europe are called the COURT CHAIN. The patterns are elegant, and are manufactured by the London Milton Gold Jewelry Company only. The machinery for the production of this Chain, now so widely known in Europe as the Court Chain, was gotten up by this Company at an enormous expense, with a view of supplying the American market, as well as that of Europe. These goods will be exposed for sale at the ORIGINAL DOLLAR STORE, No. 667 Broadway, under the Grand Central Hotel, TO-MORROW. These Chains are guaranteed to be as good for every purpose, except in value, as chains that cost $100 each. They will always retain their color and brilliancy, and we defy any jeweler in America to detect any difference between them and jewelers' gold, except by weight. Remember that the first of these chains that has ever been brought to America will be opened TO-MORROW, at the ORIGINAL DOLLAR STORE, opposite Bond-st. The proprietors of this establishment are the sole agents in America for the GENUINE MILTON GOLD JEWELRY, wholesale and retail. In addition to these goods, the store is completely stocked with fancy articles of every description, the choice of which will be sold for One Dollar.—*Advertisement.*

The TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT should be bought by the pound jar to make it most economical. The best in the market. A. GLANZ, Sole Agent, No. 194 William-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 IN GOLD DRAWN

every seventeen days. Prizes cashed.

Information furnished. The HIGHEST RATES PAID FOR DOUBLOONS, SPANISH BANK BILLS, BONDS, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

It Works to Perfection.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is perfectly harmless.

Napoleon's Cabinet

CHAMPAGNE,

at Delmonico's, and all first-class restaurants.

GENUINE
VICHY WATER,
the only cure for Dyspepsia, Gout, Diabetes, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.
Use none but the genuine.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

To the Ladies.—Now is the time to free the complexion from Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan, by using PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A Cool, Delightful Hair-dressing Keeps head and hair healthy. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, recommended as the only reliable vegetable toilet article in the world, for restoring gray hair, stopping it's falling out, and increasing it's growth. Sold everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Friday morning, June 9, of croup, FRANKLIN, infant son of William and Sarah Armstrong.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 105 Madison-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

COOK.—E. C. COOK, M. D., suddenly, Saturday morning, June 10, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. J. P. Durbin, No. 219 West 23d-st.

Funeral notice hereafter.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DAWSON.—At Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, the 8th inst., HENRY ABSTICK, infant son of T. Russell and Annie A. Dawson, aged 2 months and 14 days.

GREEN.—On Saturday, the 10th inst., MIRIAM, youngest child of John E. and Lizzie B. Green.

Funeral from No. 195 West 10th-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

LEWIS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, June 10, JOHN LEWIS, in the 51st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 121 Cannon-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

McLEAN.—On Friday, 9th inst., ALEXANDER W., son of John McLean, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives, friends of the family, the active and honorary members of the Fifth Company, Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., also Veteran Corps of the same, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 44 Morton-st., on Sunday afternoon at 4½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to White Plains on Monday morning for interment.

RANDOLPH.—On Saturday, June 10, STEPHEN, only son of the late Stephen and Letitia F. Randolph, of New-Brunswick, N. J., in the 27th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, the 12th inst., at 9½ A. M., from the residence of his uncle, Wm. H. Hays, No. 13 East 40th-st. His remains will be taken in the 12½ train, from foot of Desbrosses-st., to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

☞ Terre Haute, Ind., papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Your attention is directed to an

EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF BOOKS now on exhibition at the rooms of Messrs. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Clinton Hall, Astor-place, *the whole to be sold by auction without reserve* for foreign account—June 15 and 16. This is one of the finest collections of books ever offered for sale in this country of standard, rare, curious and superbly illustrated books, mostly in elegant bindings, and many of which are rare and some unique. Catalogues ready.

SERENADE TO HON. HORACE GREELEY by the Union Republican General Committee, on MONDAY EVENING, June 12, 1871, at 9 o'clock, at the Lincoln Club Rooms, No. 37 Union-square. If the weather should prove stormy it will take place the next fair evening.

DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.
GEORGE F. COACHMON, Secretary.

THE IMMENSE RUSH AT THE FAMOUS corner of Canal and Broadway is a convincing proof of BALDWIN the Clothier's brilliant success. Several days this season his sales have amounted to over Thirteen thousand six hundred dollars. "Facts are chiels that winna ding."

THE FINEST BEVERAGES OF THE SEASON.—JOHN GILLON & CO.'S PATENT PRESERVED LIME JUICE PREPARATIONS, combining excellent beverages, entirely free from spirit, with highly valuable medicinal properties.

PREPARED LIME JUICE—Making an excellent cooling drink. LIME JUICE CORDIAL—A most delicious beverage. LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE—The finest beverage of the season. All strongly recommended as cooling drinks for heat in blood or skin.

Sole Agents for GILLON'S LORNE SAUCE.

Sold by grocers, wine merchants, and druggists.

W. FLEMING & CO., importers and sole agents for John Gillon & Co., Leith, 37 Warren-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; Communion; and at 7¾ the third of a series of sermons for the young. Topic—*A Model Young Man.* Seats free.

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, Hudson-st., near spring-st.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. G. OAKLEY. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Communion at 3 o'clock P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., Rev. W. SCOTT, D. D., Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats all free. Strangers cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, (FREE SEATS,) EAST 14th-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. In the MORNING Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD will preach. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE.

The opening services in the
NEW CHURCH
of this Corporation on the
85TH-ST., WEST OF 3D-AV.,
will be held on
SUNDAY, JUNE 11, INST.,
at the following hours:
10½ O'CLOCK A. M., Divine service and sermon by Rev. W. R. CARROLL, Rector;
4 O'CLOCK P. M., Divine service and sermon by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector of Church of Holy Trinity;
7¾ O'CLOCK P. M., Divine service and sermon by Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rector of St. George's Church.
W. R. CARROLL,
Rector of St. Paul's Church, Yorkville.
R. M. BRUNDIGE, } Committee.
W. A. WHITBECK,
J. W. COLLINS,

HOME FOR INCURABLES,
WEST FARMS, N. Y.

The anniversary exercises of this Institution will be held at Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 12th inst. to commence at 4 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. NOAH H. SCHENCK, D. D.; Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D.; Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., and Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS. Friends of the institution cordially invited.

BENJ. H. FIELD, President.
H. M. McLAREN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1871.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school from 2½ to 3½ P. M., followed by short and spirited addresses and beautiful singing. Day-school, 9 to 3, open to visitors daily, Saturdays excepted. Strawberries, ice-cream, cake and flowers for the festival next Wednesday evening respectfully solicited.

ANNIVERSARY AND REUNION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL OF FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Thirty-ninth anniversary, SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Interesting exercises; addresses by Rev. Mr. MCARTHUR and others. Reunion, at 7¾ P. M., of former superintendents, teachers and scholars. All who have ever been connected with the school, and others, invited.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 11th inst., at 11 A. M., and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock, when Rev. Dr. POTTER, of Grace Church, will preach. The usual afternoon service will be omitted.

REV. WM. ORMISTON, D. D., WILL occupy the pulpit of Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st., every SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, until Aug. 13; after which the church will be closed two weeks, for cleaning. Also, lecture every Wednesday evening in the lecture-room, at 7½ o'clock.

MR. THOMAS GALES FORSTER will speak before the Society of Spiritualists at Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—MORNING, *Revealed Theology*; EVENING, *Joan d'Arc.*

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER of 35th-st.—At the EVENING service, the Rector, Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., will preach the fourth sermon in the course, on *The Evils of the Day and their Remedy.* Business men and strangers are invited to attend, and will be supplied with seats.

REV. R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.; general prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY in the Chapel of the institution at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. R. C. ROGERS at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7¾ P. M. Catechetical instruction at 4 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. S. D. BROWN, P. E., and at 7¾ P. M. by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. JOSEPH PULLMAN. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

ORATORY OF ST. SACRAMENT REMOVED to 43d-st., two doors from 10th-av. SUNDAY services at 7 and 11 A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Preaching both morning and evening. Rev. JOSHUA D. BRADLEY, B. A.

AT THE WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st., N. Y.—Preaching at 10½ and 7¾; Sunday-schools at 9 and 2; Baptism and Communion at 3½ P. M.; Youths' Prayer Meeting at 6½. Seats free. JOHN S. HAUGH, Pastor.

SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Prayer-meeting, 3 o'clock and 6½ P. M. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. HENRY ASTON, Pastor. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7¾ P. M. A cordial invitation to all.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 9th-av. and 31st-st.—Rev. THOMAS STREET, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½. In the EVENING at 7½, continuation of sermons on Scripture characters. Subject—*Pontius Pilate.*

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER of Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. A. P. PUTNAM will preach in the MORNING. Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH will deliver the EVENING sermon. Subject—*The Open Door.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject, in the EVENING—*Christian Duty to Shine.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Rev. Dr. HAGUE will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Monthly Sunday-school concert at 3½ P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the morning—*All Things Are Yours.*

AT THE THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av, preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. DEPUY, and 7¾ P. M. by Rev. B. H. ELKINS. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 7th-av., near 14th-st.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. ANDREW LONGACRE, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing-st.—Children's Sunday. Sermon to children this MORNING and baptismal service at 10½; EVENING service at 7¾, by Rev. E. C. SWEETSER.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICE OF St. Barnabas' House and Chapel will be held in the latter, No. 306 Mulberry-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET, Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR, and others.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, June 11, 1871. Subject—*The Mission of Children.* Seats free; public cordially invited.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, PASTOR of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. All invited.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—Service of Song on SUNDAY EVENING, June 11, from 7½ to 8. Address by Rev. JOHN Q. ADAMS. Seats all free.

REV. J. G. OAKLEY WILL PREACH SUNDAY MORNING at the Duane M. E. Church, Hudson-st., near Spring. In the EVENING, at Washington-square Church.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. G. B. BELL, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, June 11, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., east of Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, BLEECKER, corner Morton-st.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Baptism at the close of the evening service. Seats free.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Golden Rule.*

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st.—SUNDAY services during Summer at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be furnished with seats.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st.—Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector, will preach THIS DAY, at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject for EVENING Lecture—*Christianity on the Soul.*

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL, and 7¾ P. M., by Rev. B. K. PIERCE, D. D. Seats free.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

MONTHLY CONCERT.—REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, Dr. A. C. POST, and other prominent speakers will address the Morning Star Sunday school, No. 130 West 24th-st., SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 10.

FIRST BOARD.

$51,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67.114¼	215 Adams Ex......... 80¾
3,000 Tenn. 6s, old.... 71½	100 U. S. Ex........... 54½
2,000 Tenn. 6s, new... 71¾	300 do........... 54¾
20,000 do........... 71½	200 do........... 54⅞
15,000 S.C. St. 6s, new,	200 do........... 55
Jan. & July... 63½	50 Am. Mer. U. Ex.. 57½
4,000 Cen. Pac. G. B..102¼	700 N. Y. C. & H..... 98⅛
2,000 do........... 102⅜	10 do........... 98¼
12,000 Union Pac. 1st. 92	1000 do..bet. call. 98¼
15,000 U. P. 7s, L.G.B. 85	300 do........... 98⅜
10,000 Union P.10s, In. 83½	100 Erie R........... 30¼
2,000 Del., L.& W. 2d. 96½	100 Lake S. & M. So..113
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d.... 89½	400 do..bet. call.113¼
1,000 Quin. & T. 1st... 85½	200 Cleve. & Pitts.....119½
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st..102¾	200 do.........s60.119⅝
1,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88.. 93½	200 Chic. & N. W. Prf. 98¼
1,000 do........... 93¾	50 C., C., Cin. & Ind.. 89¼
11,000 M.&St.P.8s, 1st.107¼	100 do........... 89⅜
5,000 M. & St.P. 1st... 98	100 do..bet. call. 89¼
2,000 do........... 97½	200 Chic. & R. I........121⅛
1,000 do........... 97	400 do...........121¼
1,000 Jol. & Chic. 1st.110	400 do...........121⅛
8,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 87⅝	400 do.........s60.120
2,000 Cedar F.&M.1st. 87¼	400 do..bet. call.121⅜
1,000 do........... 88	300 Mil. & St. P........ 61¼
10,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 93	50 do........... 61⅛
45 Fourth Nat.Bank.113	400 Union Pac....b. c. 32
5 Del. & H. Canal..124½	100 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 62⅝
300 Maryland Coal... 38½	400 Del., L. & W.......107
100 do........... 38⅜	100 do...........107¼
100 American Coal.... 66	100 Chic. & Alt.......119⅝
100 do........... 65½	400 Mor. & Es........ 95
500 Spring M. Coal... 83	10 do........... 94¾
100 Con. Coal of Md... 52	100 H. & St. Jos........ 88
300 do........... 52¼	100 do........... 88½
500 do........... 52½	100 do........... 88¾
100 West. U. Tel....... 58¾	200 C., C. & Ind. Cen. 22⅛
100 do..bet. call. 58¾	200 At. & Pac. Pref.... 38½

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R...114¾	200 L. S. & M. So.b. c.113¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	200 Illinois Central....136
new...........114¼	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 98¼
100 Con. Coal of Md... 52¾	200 N. J. Central.......111
800 do..bet. call. 52⅜	500 Chic. & Rock Is...122⅛
100 do........... 53	100 do...bet. call.121¼
200 Maryland Coal Co. 39¼	200 Albany & Susq.... 95
100 do..bet. call.c. 39¼	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind.. 89¼
100 West. Un. Tel.... 58¾	200 Del., Lack. & W..106¾
100 Quick. Min. Co..... 13	100 do...bet. call.106⅝
100 Mariposa Pref....... 8¼	100 Bos.,Hart. & Erie. 2¾
100 do...bet. call. 8½	100 Ohio & Miss....... 47⅛
100 Quicksilver Pref... 20¼	200 Chic. & Alton.......120
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.... 98	200 Morris & Essex.... 95½
600 do..bet. call. 98	200 H. & St. Joseph.... 89¼
100 Adams Express.... 80½	200 Tol., W.&W.Pf.b3. 82
100 Erie Railway...... 30¼	100 Col., C. & Ind.Cen. 22¼

SATURDAY, June 10—P. M.

The day has been a quiet one in Street affairs. Money has been in very liberal supply at the low rates which have been current throughout the week. The bulk of the business in call loans was on the basis of 3@4 ⅌ cent. The City Bank Statement showed a gain of $510,817 in the deposit line, with a loss of $1,073,727 of specie and $490,392 of legal-tender notes. An addition of $2,008,013 to the loan and discount averages was reported, with a reduction of $228,312 in the item of circulation. The Treasury Office closed the week with a currency reserve of $4,196,267, and a coin balance of $55,724,878. The Customs revenue of the day was $365,000, making the total for the week $2,674,185. The coin interest disbursements during the week were $897,776. The Gold speculation has been firm as to price, the range having been from 112⅛@112⅜, and the closing quotation 112⅜, but the dealings have been comparatively limited. The foreign exchanges were quite dull, without further variation in rates. The day's outflow of specie was $572,395, making the total of the week's exports $1,520,568. The Public Funds were very firm and in scant supply on a tame market, and State securities were barely steady. The Railway movement was very dull, with Lake Shore, Rock Island, Ohios and Pittsburg quoted steady, and Hannibal and St. Joseph decidedly weak—the latter fluctuating between 93½ and 86. Express Stocks strong. After the late Boards the following prices were made, as compared with those of Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JUNE 10.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110	110
United States 5-20s of 1862	112½	112½
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅜	114⅜
American Gold	112½	112½
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98⅛	98
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Cts	93½	92⅞
Reading Railroad	116⅞	116⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	121	121½
North-west Common	85½	85½
North-west Preferred	98½	98½
Pacific Mail	43½	43⅜
St. Paul Preferred	80⅜	80½
St. Paul Common	61½	61½
Lake Shore	113	113½
Ohio and Mississippi	47½	47⅛
Toledo and Wabash	62½	63
Western Telegraph	58⅝	58½
Erie	31½	30⅞
Union Pacific	32	32½
Central Pacific Bonds	102½	102⅜
Union Pacific Bonds	92	92½
Union Land Grants	85½	85
Union Incomes	84	83½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81....114	5-20 coup., '67.........114¼
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81...117⅛	5-20 coup., '68.........114¼
5-20 coup., '62.........112	10-40 reg.........109⅛
5-20 coup., '64.........112	10-40 coup.........109⅛
5-20 coup., '65.........112	6s currency.........115⅝
5-20 coup., n. iss., '65..114¼	

And the following for the State Securities:

Tenn. 6s, old.... 71½	Ar.7s,L.R.,P.B.&N.O. 47
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.. 71⅝	Ark. 7s,M.O. &R.Riv 47
Va. 6s, old.... 68	Ohio 6s, '81.... 104¼
Va. 6s, reg., old.... 53½	Ohio 6s, '86.... 105¼
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 92½	Illinois Canal Bs., '70.111
Georgia 7s, Gold Bds... 93	Illinois coup. 6s, '77..100
N. Car. 6s, old.... 47	Illinois coup. 6s, '79..100
N. Car. 6s, F. A. '66.. 37	Illinois War Loan....100
N. Car. 6s, F. A. '68.. 21⅜	Indiana 6s, War L'n..100
N. Car. 6s, new bonds 27	Indiana 5s........100
S. Car. 6s.... 76	Michigan 6s, '73.....100
S. Car. 6s, Jan.& July 63⅛	Michigan 6s, '78.....100
S. Car. 6s, Ap'l & Oct. 63½	Michigan 6s, '83.....100
Missouri 6s..... 95⅛	Michigan 7s, '78.....100
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo.Is 94	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Ln...110¼
La. 6s, new Fl'g Dbt. 58	N. Y. Coup. B'ty Ln...110¼
La. 6s, levee bonds.... 69	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.106
California 7s......112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.106
Cal. 7s, large bonds...112½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107
Connecticut 6s......102½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.106
Alabama 5s...... 73	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107
Alabama 8s, R.R. bs. 92	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107
Ark. 6s, Funded....... 57	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101
Ark. 7s,L.R.&Ft.S.Is. 51	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.101
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 63	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.102½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 92	Tol. & W. Equip. bds. 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 94	Tol. & W. cons., conv. 87½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 89½	Han. & Naples 1st.... 88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.... 89½	Gt. West. 1st, '88..... 93¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.... 103½	Gt. West. 2d, '93..... 83½
Erie 1st, ext.... 100	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.... 85
Erie 1st, end..... 92½	Il. & So. Iowa 1st..... 85
Erie 2d, 7s, '79..... 95	Gal. & Chi. ext....... 101½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83..... 92½	Gal. & Chi. 2d....... 95½
Erie 4th, 7s, '80..... 87½	Chi., R. I. & P........103½
Erie 5th, 7s, '88..... 82	Mor. & Essex 1st.....102
Long Dock bds...... 88½	Mor. & Essex 2d..... 95
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 91½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....103
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..105¼	N. J. Cen. new bds....103
Harlem 1st, 7s.... 102	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.....104
Har. Con. M. & S.F.6s. 91½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.....100
Alb'y & Susq. 2d bds. 94	P.F.W.&C. 8⅌c.E.B.101
Alb'y & Susq. 3d bds. 86	Clev. & P. C. S. F.....105
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.118¼	Clev. & P. 2d.........100
Chi., B. & Q. 8⅌ c. 1st.113½	Clev. & P. 4th....... 87
Mich. So. 7⅌ ct. 2d.... 97	Chi. & Alt. S. F.....101
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7⅌ ct.104½	Chi. & Alt. 1st.......104⅛
Pac. R. guar'd by Mo. 90¼	Chi. & Alt. inc.......100
Cen. Pac. bds..... 102¼	Ohio & M. 1st.......102
U. Pac. 1st bds.... 92	Ohio & M. cons...... 96
U. Pac. L. Gt. 7s..... 84½	Dub. & Sioux City 1st. 95
U. Pac. inc. 10s..... 83½	Peninsula R. bds.... 95
Alt. & T. H. 1st..... 100	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s....107½
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.... 77½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 98½
Chi. & N. W. S. F..... 100	Mil. & St. P. 1st..... 97
Chi. & N. W. int. bds. 94	Mil. & St.P. L. & M.d. 92
Chi. & N.W. cen. bds. 94½	Mil. & St. P. 2d..... 92
Chi. & N.W. ext. bds. 86	Mar. & Cin. 1st..... 98
Han. & St. Jos. conv. 94	Chi. & Mil. 1st..... 93
Lack. & W. bds.... 102	Joliet & Chi. 1st.....109
Del., L. & W. 1st..... 99½	Tol., P. & W., E. D... 88⅜
Del., L. & W. 2d..... 96½	Tol., P. & W., W. D... 89½
Tol. & W. 1st ext..... 94	Tol., P. & W. 2d..... 76
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. d. 89	N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 88
Tol. & W. 2d..... 89	Cedar Falls & M. 1st.. 87½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.......138	Continental......98
Manhattan......158	St. Nicholas......122
Merchants'......127	Marine........165
Mechanics'......139	Park........162
Union......135	Manuf's & Merchants.101
America......150	Fourth National.....112½
City......225	Ninth National.....115¼
Phenix......109	Gold Exchange......75
North River......95	Del. & Hud. Canal.....124
Tradesmen's......155	Pennsylvania Coal.....221
Mechanics & Traders'.130	Maryland Coal Co......38¾
Gallatin National......120	American Coal......65
Merchants' Ex......102½	Spring Mount. Coal.....83
Leather Manuf's......180	Canton Co., Balt.......82½
Commerce......121	Cons. Coal of Md......52½
Mech. Bank'g Ass......114	Cumb. Coal and Iron..... 43
Ocean......90	West. Un. Tel......58½
Mercantile......123	Quicksilver Min. Co...... 13
American Ex......114	Quick. Min. Co Pref...... 20
Pacific......138	Mariposa Min. Co......5
Chatham......171	Mar. Min. Co. Pref.......8¼
Bank of N. America.107½	Mar. Min. Co., T. C.......25
Hanover......107	Boston Water Power......41
Irving......127	Adams Express......80¼
Metropolitan......130	Wells-Fargo Ex......48½
East River......115	Wells-Fargo Ex., S......28
Market......128	Amer. Mer. Un. Ex.......57
Nassau......107	United States Ex......54⅞
Corn Exchange......129	Pacific Mail......43¼

The following is a detailed report of specie exported from New-York during the week ending June 10, 1871:

June 6—Steamer Westphalia, Hamburg—	
Silver bars	$41,300
June 6—Steamer Westphalia, London—	
American gold	42,200
June 6—Steamer Minnesota, Liverpool—	
American gold	20,000
June 7—Steamer Scotia, Liverpool—	
American gold	640,000
Silver bars	165,082
June 8—Steamer Hansa, Southampton—	
Silver bars	3,500
Gold bars	14,600
American gold	20,000
June 8—Steamer Missouri, Havana—	
American gold	500
American silver	1,000
June 9—Steamer Virginia, Liverpool—	
American gold	100,000
June 9—Steamer City of Washington, Liverpool—	
American gold	15,000
Gold bars	20,000
June 9—Steamer Algeria, Liverpool—	
Gold bars	57,213
Silver bars	292,072
June 9—Steamer Deutschland, Southampton—	
Foreign silver	9,900
Silver bars	3,500
American gold	166,600
Total	$1,520,568

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, June 10.

Gold receipts	$740,735 57
Gold payments	1,513,030 80
Gold balance	55,724,877 36
Currency receipts	285,408 90
Currency payments	466,999 21
Currency balance	4,196,267 02
Customs	365,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,149,900 00

The earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad for the month of May, 1871, were $89,905 68. Land sales for same month, 9,171 acres, $68,582 27.

The week's imports of foreign merchandise have been to the special value of $5,791,263.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the first week in June in the years 1870 and 1871, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
1870	12,400	764,800	41,700
1871	13,000	728,400	683,000
	Inc. 600	Dec. 36,400	Inc. 641,300

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th inst., inclusive, during the years 1870 and 1871, was as follows:

	Flour, Bushels.	Wheat, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Barley, Bushels.
1870	33,100	1,900,600	127,700	78,900
1871	48,500	2,511,500	2,093,800	29,700
	Inc. 15,400	Inc. 610,900	Inc. 1,966,100	Dec. 49,200

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase equal to 137,580 barrels Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal article of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of June in the years indicated:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Canal opened	May 6.	May 10.	April 24.
Flour, bbls	28,500	33,100	48,500
Wheat, bushels	1,534,200	1,900,600	2,511,500
Corn, bushels	718,400	127,700	2,093,800
Barley, bushels	11,800	78,900	29,700
Oats, bushels	519,600	382,600	593,500
Rye, bushels	124,400	164,100	38,200
Malt, bushels	57,600	79,800	53,100
Feed, lbs	247,900	1,969,700	430,900

The *Mark-Lane Express* of May 29, says: "The past week, opening with brilliant sunshine, soon became hot and sultry, and the heat being followed by a gentle and genial rain has worked wonders in vegetation. More growth has been made in the meadows and corn-fields than for three weeks previously, and a check has been given to the upward movement of prices. We regret, however, to find that the pears, which appeared well set and to promise abundance, have been severely attacked by maggots, which swarm in the core of the fruit, and afford but poor prospects in some localities; while the apple bloom died off with unusual rapidity, and never looked well. The grass and Spring corn, which were both waiting for a beneficial change, have altered much for the better, and some Wheat ears may now appear before the month is out; but the critical period of blooming time has yet to be passed, and it would not be surprising to see a return of those fluctuations which have characterized the season. Again, we note a reduction in the weekly sales of Wheat as compared with last year of 16,494 quarters, which for the third week in succession comes in all to 57,616 quarters, which is rather more than the reported increase for four weeks previously. And with this falling off there is the refusal of many farmers to sell at less money in spite of the fine weather, from the knowledge that stocks of both English and foreign are low, and the present prospects not very bright. All the world thought that with the capture of Paris a large demand would spring up for that city and revive business, but the fire-brands of the insurrection, it seems, have madly determined that the Government shall dearly purchase their advantages, and the finances of France must be long under requisition to meet these additional expenses of the late terrible war. The demand, therefore, will be straitened by limited means, and seems unlikely to come so freely as expected. In the meantime Belgium, Holland, Germany and New-York have been rising as respects Breadstuffs; and though a present dullness is felt, it is unlikely to be of long duration, even should the weather remain fine. The arrivals off the coast since the 19th of May were 36 cargoes, of which 20 cargoes were Wheat, 5 Maize, 5 Barley, 3 Rye and 3 Oats. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 11 cargoes in all, viz., Ghirka, 56s. 6d. to 53s.; soft, 56s. 6d.; Polish, 53s.; Danubian, 50s.; Wallachian, 49s. 6d. to 50s.; American Spring, 57s. 6d.; Maize, 9 do., at 32s.@36s. 6d., and 7,000 qrs. at 33s. Rye, 2 cargoes at 36s.@37s. 3d. Barley, 2 cargoes at 27s.@27s. 6d. Oats, 2 cargoes at 21s. 3d., cost, freight, and insurance, and 3,000 qrs. at 21s., cost, freight, and insurance. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 52,883 qrs. at 58s. 10d., against 69,377 qrs. at 45s. 3d. in 1870. The London averages were 61s. 7d. on 3,666 qrs. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 20th May were 338,221 cwts. Wheat, and 34,699 cwts. Flour."

The Cotton Trade.

From the Financial Chronicle.

By special telegrams received by us tonight from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of Cotton for the week ending this evening, June 9. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 28,136 bales against 36,402 bales last week, 40,178 bales the previous week, and 45,067 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the of 1st of September, 1870, 3,821,180 bales against 2,792,879 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since Sept. 1 this year of 1,028,301 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Received this week at—	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
New-Orleans	7,876	6,840
Mobile	1,728	2,080
Charleston	3,322	1,185
Savannah	3,818	2,739
Texas	4,604	1,033
Tennessee, &c	3,111	2,423
Florida	95	45
North Carolina	788	763
Virginia	3,794	937
Total receipts	28,136	17,995
Increase this year	10,141	....

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 42,323 bales, of which 23,107 were to Great Britain, 12,465 to France and 6,751 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks, as made up this evening, are now 235,508 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending June 9.	Exported to Great Britain.	Total this week.	Same week 1870.	—Stock— 1871.	1870.
New-Orleans	11,991	25,012	12,299	74,372	101,717
Mobile	3,201	3,914	....	18,136	34,508
Charleston	....	466	....	7,531	9,302
Savannah	3,639	8,648	3,872	10,353	20,485
Texas	1,425	1,125	1,229	56,916	26,874
New-York	2,802	2,802	5,471	57,200	48,000
Other ports	49	56	100	12,000	14,000
Total	23,107	42,323	22,962	235,508	263,886
Total since Sept. 1	2,222,670	2,982,844	1,982,841		

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 19,361 bales, while the stocks to-night are 28,378 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to June 2, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

Ports	Receipts since Sept. 1. 1870.	1869.	Exported since Sept. 1 to Great Britain.	Total.	Stock.
New-Orleans	1,361,050	1,098,941	754,588	1,194,963	92,978
Mobile	389,953	295,710	238,988	278,691	20,533
Charleston	332,283	229,946	133,387	179,024	7,868
Savannah	709,183	466,016	348,231	452,157	21,148
Texas	278,482	240,585	132,962	169,525	52,314
New-York	238,192	123,540	574,259	635,518	57,000
Florida	12,349	21,130	....	....	....
North Carolina	87,376	55,544	70	70	1,152
Virginia	323,201	194,123	5,310	5,319	4,163
Other ports	62,925	59,359	24,688	41,878	14,000
Total this year	3,793,044	....	2,210,568	2,940,521	271,156
Total last year	....	2,774,884	1,312,225	1,959,879	276,497

A Higher Standard for Admission to the Bar.

From the Albany Express, June 10.

Messrs. MOAK, ODELL and PRINDLE, the Committee appointed to examine applicants for admission to practice as attorneys and counselors-at-law, reported to the General Term, in session at the Capitol, this morning, that, in view of the universal demand by the Bar and the public, that the standard of preparation for practice should be elevated, the Committee felt constrained to require applicants for admission to show a substantial mastery of the elementary principles of law, and that until it was attained the student should not be admitted. While they felt that most of the gentlemen who presented themselves for examination were far above the average of those who had heretofore been admitted, they were of the opinion that they would not meet the expectations of the Bench and the Bar in reporting in favor of their admission. They therefore reported in favor of the admission of the following gentlemen only: EDGAR J. ARNOLD, JAMES W. BENTLEY, JOHN C. FOWLER and WILLIAM J. PALMER.

Judge POTTER said the Court approved of the report, and felt called upon to hereafter insist that the standard of fitness called for by the rules of the Court of Appeals should be rigidly adhered to.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 10.

By Judge Barnard.

Tucker *vs.* Livingston et al.; motion granted.

Harshman *vs.* Baker; motion granted.

Geo. A. Gardner *vs.* James A. Bleecker et al.; motion granted.

Cooper *vs.* Van Tassell; motion granted.

Hoffming *vs.* Barmore, &c.; memorandum for counsel.

Van Boskirk *vs.* Van Boskirk; motion granted and reference ordered.

By Judge Ingraham.

H. F. Clark *vs.* New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; findings settled.

Henry D. Cone *vs.* Edward E. Brown; see memorandum.

H. B. Claflin et al. *vs.* Charles Liebenstein et al.; motion denied.

In the matter of the application of Levi Stearns et al., motion to discharge attachment must be granted.

John A. Neafie *vs.* Julia Battersby; order granted.

Brouson *vs.* The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company; memoranda for counsel.

By Judge Cardozo.

John P. Morris *vs.* Cornelius Sheehan; motion denied with leave to renew on further papers.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 10.

By Judge Monell.

James Brady *vs.* Matthew T. Brennan; order granted.

Emma Bartlett *vs.* Stephen Curtis, Jr.; order granted.

Nathan Rose *vs.* Gottlieb Schott; default taken.

Edward H. Moritz *vs.* Christian Schtillenbard; reference ordered.

James S. Miller *vs.* Leopold Kelly; order granted.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

We regret to announce that Sergt. Alexander W. McLean, a well-known and prominent, active member of Company E, Seventh Regiment, died on Friday morning, after a brief illness. Few men were so warmly esteemed as Mr. McLean, both for his military proficiency and many amiable qualities. Capt. S. Oscar Ryder, in announcing the fact to the members of his company, speaks of his deceased friend as one of the oldest and most faithful members of that sterling organization, the Fifth Company. To us the sad event is peculiarly affecting, as we long knew and esteemed the deceased as a rare good gentleman and faithful friend, one whom we will miss very much in the future. His company has lost a brother, and will find it difficult to replace him. As Mr. McLean expressed a wish that his surviving comrades should accompany his remains to their last resting-place, Capt. Ryder announces that the company will assemble at the armory today, (Sunday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., in citizens' dress, (white gloves,) to attend the funeral.

A company of colored men met at Dallas, Texas, recently, for the purpose of forming a company of State Guards. A party of white men interfered, and by threats and violence prevented the election of officers. The Sheriff has been instructed by Adjt.-Gen. Davidson to convoke the company again, and not only to superintend its formation, but to see that no threats or intimidation of any kind are used on the occasion to prevent an organization.

General Orders Nos. 12 and 13 have been received from Adjt.-Gen. Townsend's office. General Orders Nos. 9 and 10 will not be published. General Order No. 12 gives the changes during the month of May in the National Guard, as was published in Friday's TIMES.

The Third Division will parade on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the new Capitol at Albany, and a suggestion has been made to invite a regiment from New-York City to parade with them; possibly the Ninth (Jim Fisk's regiment) may be the one invited.

At a meeting of Company D, Eighth Regiment, on Tuesday, June 6, presided over by Lieut.-Col. N. Gano Dunn, James Bryan received the unanimous vote of the company for First Lieutenant, and Wm. H. Reagan for Second Lieutenant. Mr. Bryan served his full time as private in this company, and also went to the war with the regiment, and Mr. Reagan is a well-known member of the company. After the election, the company adjourned, and had a jolly time over some punch.

The Fifty-fourth Regiment will parade, on Wednesday evening next, at Rochester, for battalion drill.

The time and place for the muster of the Boston militia has not been chosen. There will not be a division muster. The First Brigade will probably go into camp by regiments, and the Second and Third Brigades by brigade organization. The different regimental commanders of the First Brigade will be allowed to choose the time for their encampment, and we shall have musters all the way from the middle of August to the middle of September.

It has been arranged that a Committee of Boston officers will proceed to Newport on the evening of June 16, where they will meet the New-York visitors under Col. Fisk. The Ninth Regiment will arrive in South Boston about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, and be met by an escort of officers and one Company from the organizations named, and a national salute will be fired in honor of the visitors by the First Battery, Capt. E. C. Langley, who will also fire a salute upon their arrival in Charlestown. After breakfasting at the St. James, which will be the head-quarters of the regiment, the line will be formed at 10 o'clock, and the visitors will be escorted to Charlestown by the First and Ninth Regiments and the First Battalion, the Fifth Regiment joining and taking the right of the line, at the Fitchburg Depot. After the parade in Charlestown, the whole phalanx will march to Boston Common, where a review and dress-parade will take place.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. Scott, is ordered to parade in full-dress uniform and white gloves on Friday, 16th inst., as an escort to the Ninth Regiment on their departure for Boston. Roll call of companies at the armory at 1¾ o'clock P. M. The regimental line will be formed on Lafayette-place, right on Fourth-street, at 2¼ o'clock P. M.

Considerable activity is observable throughout Canada, as the volunteers are going into Summer encampment. Trains heavily laden with troops encumber the railroads, and the movement is so general that business is seriously impeded, though the people do not seem to mind it much, so well is the necessity understood. In noticing the departure of troops, a Toronto paper alludes to the fact that many of the men wore glasses, and uses the following extraordinary language: "The experience of the parade, yesterday, also teaches that the volunteers afflicted with short sight should either remain at home or throw off their spectacles, which are an unsoldierlike and *anti-campaignish appendage*—not less so than umbrellas."

The Board of Examiners appointed to reorganize the Virginia Militia state that Upton's tactics are adopted, and that general qualifications for the rank sought will be considered in addition to military knowledge.

The visit of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, of Albany, to this City, on Monday last, was a grand success, as the Eleventh Regiment did all in their power to entertain their guests. The correspondent of the Albany *Times*, in his description of the trip, writes the following paragraph:

"On the steps of Tammany Hall, stood that great and good man, Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the City of New-York, who, with baton in hand and the white silk Mayoralty flag unfurled to the breeze, reviewed the troops, and received a marching salute."

Col. James Fisk, Jr., has petitioned the Boston City Council for leave to use the parade ground on the Common on the 17th instant for drill and dress parade, and on the 18th inst. for religious services.

The Worcester Light Infantry, Company C, Tenth Regiment M. V. M., celebrated its sixty-eighth anniversary on Tuesday by target shooting in the afternoon and a dinner at the Bay State House in the evening.

On Tuesday last the third annual reunion of the officers of the One Hundred and Fortieth New-York Volunteers took place at Rochester, the programme comprising the election of officers for the ensuing year, an excursion to Charlotte, target shoot, supper, &c. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon the officers held a business meeting in the Alert Hose Company's house.

A Zouave company has been formed in Washington, D. C., to be known as the Corcoran Zouaves, in honor of the well-known banker of that name.

On Monday the Marine Corps of Artillery, of Providence, enjoyed a parade through the principal streets of the city, and drill and field exercises on the Dexter Training Ground. It was the first parade made by the corps this season, and they wore for the first time their new Prussian helmets, which attracted considerable attention.

Orders have been issued by Adjt.-Gen. Fowler, disbanding Company E, First Regiment Minnesota National Guards, (Pioneer Rifles,) on account of lack of discipline and general inefficiency; he has also ordered the arms formerly in possession of the company to be returned to the custody of the military store-keeper.

The committee appointed by Ex-Gov. ENGLISH, of Connecticut, to frame a new militia bill for the State, have completed their labors. The principal chapter in the new bill is the first, which relates to liability to and exemption from military duty, and provides that the inactive militia shall include all white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, with the exception of certain civil officers, and those who are physically disabled. All are to be enrolled by the selectmen, alphabetically, and the names of those who are exempt are to be erased by drawing a red line across the names, leaving them eligible. Parents, guardians, boarding-house keepers and employers are required to give a true account of their sons, wards or employés to the selectmen, when required. A commutation tax of $2 shall be paid by all persons enrolled, except minors, members of the active militia, members of volunteer fire companies, and persons who have served five years in the active militia, or one year in the United States Army or Navy, or been discharged on account of sickness contracted therein. The Commander-in-Chief shall have power to call out the militia, and may order a draft in case of war, invasion and rebellion. Penalties are provided for the non-appearance of drafted or enlisted men at the place of rendezvous. No person shall be drafted twice during the same year. Drafted men are to be examined by post Surgeons and assistants, appointed by the Commander-in-Chief. A failure to make a correct list of the inactive militia renders the selectmen liable to a fine of $600.

The twentieth annual military civic picnic and summer nights festival of the Washington Continental Guard, Second Company, will take place at Sulzer's East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth-street, on Tuesday, June 20, when a pleasant time is anticipated.

The members of the Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers will meet at the head-quarters of the present Ninth Regiment to-morrow, to organize a regimental society. The reunion will include an excursion to Long Island and the old camp-ground, a dinner on the island, and addresses. Forty-one members have signed the roll.

Brig.-Gen. Woodhall has been presented with a magnificent sword and belt by some of the members of the Ninth Brigade, for the attention he has given it in bringing it up to its present high standard. The belt is of Russia leather, richly embroidered with gold bullion, while the sword is of the most elegant description, being handsomely chased and ornamented.

One of the battalions in the Second Brigade N. J. S. N. G., under command of Major Edward T. Green, will parade on Wednesday next at Elizabeth, when the men will be fatigued by the following "extensive" programme: 1. Column of fours front into line, (981.) 2. Break to the rear by the right or left into column, (1,021.) 3. Ploy the battalion from line of battle into column, (1,120.) 4. Deploy column into line. 5. Form and reduce square, (1,367.)

Assistant Controller Galletly, of Canada, has embarked for England, having been appointed to the head-quarters of the Northern Military District in Manchester. Mr. Galletly arrived in Canada in 1865, and served as Chief Military Store Officer upon the staff of the Lieutenant-General in Montreal until the withdrawal of head-quarters from that station last year. During that time he had charge of the disposal of war material throughout the Province during two Fenian raids, as well as other important and responsible affairs connected with his branch of the service. He entered the army in 1832, served in Cephalonia and the Ionian Islands, in Malta during the Crimean war, and in Corfu from 1860 to 1864, when the island was ceded to the King of the Hellenes.

The Ninth Regiment will parade on Friday next in full dress uniform, knapsacks with blankets rolled thereon, and fatigue cap slung from left hip button, for the purpose of proceeding to Boston, to participate in the celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill, at Charlestown, on the 17th of June. Roll-call of Companies at 2½ o'clock P. M. Line of march: Twenty-third-street, down Fifth-avenue and Broadway to foot of Murray-street.

As predicted several weeks ago, Col. George E. Wagner was elected Colonel of the Eleventh (New-Jersey) Regiment last week. The election took place at the Broad-street Armory, Newark, and was conducted by Major Catto.

Battery B, of Troy, are to have new uniforms. The coats are to be of dark blue, trimmed with bright red and edged with gold cord. The pants are of sky blue.

It is said that there is a possibility that Chicago will lose Gen. Sheridan before Autumn. The War Department at Washington contemplates a thorough reorganization of the entire military service of the country, and a remodelling of the various subordinate departments. The changes which are to be made involve the transfer of Gen. Sheridan from Chicago to New-York.

A new military company is being organized at Hackensack, N. J.

Gov. Walker has issued an order prescribing the uniform for the Virginia militia. The coat for commissioned officers will be gray cloth with standing collar of black trimmed with gilt braid; three rows of nine large buttons each, on the breast, and cuffs of black cloth edged with gilt braid; the skirts will be "swallow-tail" with trimming of black and gold braid. The trowsers to be of same, gray with black stripe half inch wide, edged with gilt braid one-eighth of an inch wide. For non-commissioned officers and privates, the coat and trowsers will be of same material and trimmings as the commissioned officers except the gilt braid. Caps of gray trimmed with gilt braid for officers, with black mohair braid for privates.

Two soldiers and a sergeant of the Fourth United States Infantry arrested a deserter from that regiment on Saturday, at Paris, Ky. He was put on board the train, and the party started for Lexington. After the train had gained a good headway, the deserter suddenly seized a pistol from one of the soldiers, made for the door of the car and leaped off. Immediately one of the party jumped off in pursuit, but the runaway fired upon his pursuer, shooting him through the arm, and making good his escape. He has not yet been recaptured.

At a meeting of the staff officers of the late Brig.-Gen. Louis Burger, Commandant of the Second Brigade, held recently, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from earthly usefulness Brig.-Gen. Louis Burger, our late Commandant, an accomplished gentleman and an educated soldier; and

Whereas, The National Guard loses a valued officer, widely esteemed for his zealous performance of duty, his courage and devotion to the service, and whose place thus made vacant cannot readily be filled; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we murmur not at the Divine will, we cannot but deplore the great loss sustained by the National Guard of the State of New-York in thus being deprived of the wise counsels of so distinguished a soldier, and we join with his friends in regrets at the loss of so sincere and devoted a friend.

Resolved, That we tender our deepest sympathies to the bereaved family, whose loss we cannot adequately estimate, and with them seek consolation from the Giver of all good.

The Lynn, Mass., Light Infantry went on an excursion to Portsmouth, N. H., last week, and were accompanied by the American Band, of Providence, R. I.

On Friday last the Twenty-fourth Regiment left Troy on a special train, and proceeded on the Saratoga Road as far as Waterford, where they tendered the compliments of a parade to the President of the village. At the station the regiment was met by President HOLYWOOD, the Trustees, and the Fire Department.

HARD WORDS FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

A Richmond Conservative Paper's Opinion of the Chosen Chief of Rebels—His Incapacity, Incompetency, and Ignorance.

From the Richmond Whig, June 9.

There never was a greater delusion respecting any public man than that which has prevailed in respect to Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. These manacles of STANTON greatly contributed to it. They saved him from general disfavor at the South after the war, and substituted sympathy or respectful silence. That silence would perhaps have been continuous and indefinite but for his indecent aspersion of the Southern people, denouncing them as "cowards" for attempting to repair some of the mischiefs entailed upon them by his criminal incompetency.

We do not know how he came to be elected President of the Confederacy. He was put upon us at Montgomery, and we heard at the time that the reasons for his selection were his supposed practical knowledge of military affairs, and the apprehension in some quarters that if we did not promote him, the Yankees would. A circumstance in support of this suspicion was mentioned that, after his State had seceded, he wished to retain his seat in the Senate, and his friends in the Mississippi Legislature got up a paper for the signature of members, requesting him to hold on. But be this as it may, he never was a fit representative of Southern character. Great as have been the sufferings of the South from the war, we have often sadly thought that its good repute will suffer still more in history in being saddled with such a man as its representative.

Early in the contest it became manifest to many of the leading men of the South that Mr. DAVIS was an ill-contrived and impracticable incompetent.

As to his capacity for war, that was shown by his removal of Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON from the command of Atlanta, and the preposterous expedition of HOOD to Tennessee, where, in front of Nashville, our troops were massacred. If that does not supply sufficient evidence, the residuum may be found in the strange fact that he considered the crazy root-doctor of the Commissary Department the greatest military genius of the Confederacy, and, but for a physical infirmity, would have put him in command of all our armies!

As to States rights, of which he is held up as the exponent and champion, he never had the least conception of them. In his second message (we think) he made a very creditable appearance in presenting those doctrines; but he was stuffed for the occasion by Mr. HUGH BLAIR GRIGSBY or some other Virginia statesman, who did understand the subject; but as in every case of stuffing, the occasion naving passed, the impression vanished with it.

The Confederacy was a failure in everything except its fighting. There were brave men, gallantly led by skillful and heroic Generals; and if they had not been trammeled, and thwarted and baffled by an incapable head, success would have crowned their efforts. The civil branch of the Confederacy was an utter failure—altogether unworthy of the Southern people—and mainly through the incompetency of this obstinate, self-sufficient and inefficient chief. His ridiculous and absurd sensitiveness about his dignity and the prerogatives of his position was enough of itself to wreck any cause.

The libel upon the Southern people that they are "cowards" and that they acknowledge they were wrong, when they merely acknowledge a fact, that they were whipped and deprived of all rights except those of the conquered, and are seeking to remove the heel of military despotism from their necks and to regain some semblance of liberty—though ungracious and unbecoming from any source, is especially so from the chief author of their ruin.

MAIL-BAG MYSTERIES.

How our Country Cousins are "Taken in and Done for"—Some Ingenious Swindles.

The Peter Funk of this City is well known. Everybody has seen or heard of his galvanized watch, his brass jewelry, his temperance boarding-house, and his little joker. But few persons are aware to what an extent he has spread his operations among the babes in the wood of our rural population, and how quietly and insinnatingly he goes traveling about, seeking whom he may devour, under the shelter of the snug leather receptacles of Uncle Sam's mail.

We have a friend—whom we will call Briggs—who lives in the humble but respectable village of Soberdell, in our neighboring State, not a day's journey from New-York. He is one of those kind, genial, good fellows, whom everybody loves, and whom everybody imposes upon He does all the work at elections, picnics, and Sunday-school celebrations. He is the innocent cause of all the wit in the village. He gets all the subscription duns, and all the comic valentines. These he could bear, but a worse affliction clings to him. And thereby hangs our moral.

A year ago the Postmaster of Soberdell was made the recipient of an envelope containing sundry confidential circulars, with a request that he would hand them to his friends. Now the postmaster is a jolly dog, and he instantly said to himself, "this 'll do for Briggs." Consigning all but one to the stove, he re-enveloped that, and addressed it in a disguised hand to Briggs. The next morning, after a good breakfast and a hearty kiss from Mrs. Briggs, Briggs came to the post-office where he found a printed missive, informing him that on application by mail to a certain name and number in New-York, he could obtain the photograph of her, who was predestined to be his own true love and hymenial partner for life, &c., &c., all for the miserable and despicable sum of twenty-five cents in fractional currency. "Ha, ha!" laughed Briggs to himself, "splendid joke on Mrs. Briggs," and in an evil hour he invested the sum mentioned for the *fac simile* of his future affinity. This was but a trifle, but he also did what was more serious, he signed his name to the letter.

In due course of mail Briggs received a very bleached photograph of a very brazen-faced minx, and another circular stating that for twenty-five cents more he could have the date of his marriage and place of first interview. Briggs, however, concluded he had enough, and would now play off his fun on Mrs. Briggs. Unfortunately for Briggs it was washing-day, and the household gods were filled with wrath. Mrs. Briggs didn't see the joke; in an impromptu gale of passion she pitched the photograph into the fire, and administered such a Caudle-lecture to Briggs as caused him to take his meals at a restaurant for a day or two. All this was very bad, but poor Briggs' trouble was yet to come; he had got his name on Peter Funk's books. From this time forth he was deluged with swindling circulars, and in his desperation he has sent us an armful, with a piteous request that we would try to check his persecutors by a public exposure.

We have examined the collection hastily, and were we to make a full description of the same it would exclude all other matter from this number of the TIMES. Our readers will, therefore, have to content themselves with a very brief mention of a few leading clauses.

Dollar stores are just now making a strong assault on rural credulity. They must be making money or they could not pay the postage on the printed paper with which they gorge the mail-bags. They spring up, like Jonah's gourd, in every section of the country, and there is a strong flavor of Israelite pertinacity in the very flattering appeal they make to the pocket. One dollar! One hundred cents! it is a very gold mine in these days of retrenchment and contraction. While thrones are cracking about us, and cities disappear in revolutionary bonfires, presto! here is the compensation unsuspected and unheralded. What if the Commune does go down—who desires ROTHSCHILD or BARING to give him half his cash in bank, when he can satisfy all the wants of this life and that to come for one dollar! Just read the list: Wedding-ring, banjo, pair brogans, balmoral, four-bladed knife, hickory shirt, WEBSTER'S Dictionary, twenty-five yards carpet, morocco-bound Bible—but we forbear. Other attractions claim our pen.

We cannot pass by the lotteries. They are a plausible and insinuating swindle. To have fortune strike one with a sort of golden thunder-clap appeals with an almost irresistible force to the guileless and the unwary. We thrust aside with contempt and impatience the rustling pile of circulars which vaunt and proclaim that halt and limping carricature of the lottery—the gift enterprise—even though its "bold-face" prize-list does begin with an opera-house and end with a piano. But a lottery, a real lottery, particularly if it have a showy wood-cut of the Plaza de Armas, in Havana, on the back of the prospectus, is a pecuniary appetizer. That looks like business. We resolve to read the circulars, and stumble at once on such a delicious *morceau* of encouragement that we cannot refrain from imparting it confidentially to the readers of the TIMES:

> "Sacred history affords many instances of devotion to the profits of chance, one of the most striking of which was Jacob's speculation as to the amount of wages he was to receive for his service with Laban, to be decided by the number of cattle which were born striped or spotted in a given period, and the cunning Israelite is reported to have used undue advantages in the game."

We are unprepared to say how far this Scriptural appeal might have worked upon our religious feelings. We would perhaps have ordered a package of tickets instanter, had not our eyes caught the large figures £200 in a schedule, significantly printed on green paper, detailing how badly St. Kevin's new church in Harrington-street, Dublin, was in want of funds. Had our moral scruples need to be any further fortified, the argument was clearly furnished by the example of this P. P. in Xt. of St. Kevin's new Church, who is sending his tickets to the faithful and confiding Paddies and Bridgets in "Ameriky." But we smelt a rat in the green paper of the schedule. We had read "Lothair," and distinctly remembered how that Catholic funeral was transformed into a club-session of the Mary-Anne. And remembering that, we suspected that these innocent-looking Dublin and Havana lottery tickets might perhaps be Fenian or Cuban bonds in disguise, and not for the world could we be prevailed upon to violate President GRANT'S neutrality proclamations.

Suspicion begets caution. A still further look into the peculiarities of these lottery circulars disclosed the traces of one of the tricks of the trade. When a credulous victim has parted with his greenbacks for one or more tickets, he is just on the threshold of his losses. A subsequent notice informs him that he has drawn a small prize, $200 to $500, or more generally a gold watch or article of equivalent value, and he is requested to either forward a fee for collection and transmission or a sum to pay the per centage which he is coolly informed the Company is in the habit of exacting. Of course those who bite at the first swindle always bite at the second.

The skill evinced in describing and advertising whole druggists' lists of medicines, is as interesting a study as the most extraordinary results which these medicines bring about. The advertising columns of ordinary newspapers contain medical affirmations and promises that are reasonably bold. But their ineffectual fires pale before the refulgent splendor of these postal medicine circulars. That they will make pale cheeks red, and red noses white,—that they will cause skinny arms and necks to grow plump, and large hands and feet to diminish till they are meet for Lilliput—all this is but the beginning of their marvelous virtues, at which we pause with discreet wonder.

If it be desirable to have such medicines, how much more so must it be to possess the books which convey all the secrets of making them. Here too we have the inevitable circular to help us out. We select at random from among the great diversity of things which one of these teaches: How to cure hysterics and lockjaw; how to equal RAREY in horse-taming; how to make diamonds at small expense; how to put a black spot on a horse, and a white star in his forehead; how to do potichomanie; how to live a hundred years; how to kill rats; how to make artificial honey; how to curl hair.

But we must not omit to notice miscellaneous objects. A fair sample of these, to be had (dog-cheap) at $5, or three for $10, is

"THE MAGIC BELT! FOR RENDERING ONE'S SELF 'INVISIBLE.'

To become invisible, buckle it around your waist; when, by simply connecting a series of chemically-prepared plates, a flow of electricity is produced, which exercises a peculiar chemical action on the air surrounding you, causing you to instantly 'vanish' out of sight, and seem to others like so much empty space. And any one can apparently see through you, and observe objects beyond, as if nothing intervened. (This is caused by refraction.) Objects to your vision will appear somewhat dim, but distinct enough for all practical purposes. Go where you will, no living being can see you, nor in any way be aware of your presence. To reappear to view, simply insulate the plates; this stops their action."

This is truly a timely invention. How convenient would be such a belt buckled about you at the moment you see your friend approaching with the certain purpose of asking you to lend him a quarter! And, by all means, the Treasury Department should furnish one to the Collector of New-York, with which to meet the first fierce invasions of ward politicians. To our mind, however, it furnishes the ready solution of the problem how the late Canada prize-fight ended in fiasco. MACE had on a belt; ditto COBURN. Hence that unfruitful sparring—that beating of thin air with brawny arms; hence no bunged eyes and no spilt claret.

But supposing that the grasping and discontented mortals who fill our happy land possess all these things which have already been mentioned—their own true love, a gold wedding-ring and parlor furniture, a cook-book and a prize piano, a sound mind and a strong body, and enough native shrewdness to dodge their borrowers and their creditors with tolerable success—there remains yet the ever-present and ever-growing want of great and small—money. Again our mail-bag responds, and in mysterious promises pours at the feet of the verdant inquirer the gold of California and the diamonds of Golconda.

The largest business in the swindling circular line is that of advertising for sale counterfeit money. The mail-bags are literally flooded with these circulars. Some of them are printed, some are lithographed, and most of them contain a slip printed in small type, giving full particulars as to how they propose to help country boys, predisposed to evil by indolence and drink, find the shortest road to the penitentiary. They mention boldly that they furnish counterfeit bills and currency, and tobacco stamps, at a trifling per cent. on their apparent value. They emphasize the necessity of caution, and urge frantically that no letters shall be written to them through the mail, but that all applications shall be sent by express, through which medium they propose to send out their prison-traps. These circulars bear different signatures and addresses—some twenty different ones have passed under the eye of the writer—but comparing the print and the phraseology, they would seem all to come from about four different sources in the City of New-York, if, indeed, they do not all come from the same source, which is highly probable. If there is one important and pressing task for the Police and authorities of New-York to do, it is to ferret out and break up this den of criminals.

The direct drain upon the pockets of bad men in the country, be they either in embryo or full-fledged, will be insignificant; the amount of bad money put in circulation is not likely to produce serious inconvenience to the public. But it is this using the public mails with impunity to educate the country to crime, which is the most serious phase of the whole matter. These circulars go to all classes of people; they are addressed to every individual whose name and post-office can be copied from directories, from the advertisements and reports of meetings in country papers, and from the registers in hotels. The largest part of this paper-shower will, of course, go to waste; but here and there the promptings will fall into congenial minds, and thus, week after week, the wicked seeds are sown that will swell and extend the already too abundant crop of criminals which must be gathered into our jails and penitentiaries.

CONNECTICUT.

Vital Statistics of the State—Supplementary Tables.

The report of the State Librarian of Connecticut to the General Assembly, concerning the registration of births, marriages, deaths and divorces for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870, is supplemented by a number of carefully-compiled tables, giving valuable information concerning the vital statistics of every town in the State. We quote from the Hartford *Post* the following recapitulation by counties:

BIRTHS.

	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Hartford	1,387	1,226	13	2,626
New-Haven	1,877	1,612	9	3,498
New-London	730	695	15	1,440
Fairfield	1,253	1,122	25	2,400
Windham	456	416	4	876
Litchfield	484	475	9	968
Middlesex	408	359	4	771
Tolland	281	276	..	557
Total	6,876	6,181	79	13,136

MARRIAGES.

Counties.	Total.	Both parties residing in this State.	Both Parties American.	Both Foreign.	American Male and Foreign Female.	Foreign Male and American Female.
Hartford	1,220	995	608	365	62	82
New-Haven	1,177	1,068	629	392	61	65
New-London	628	550	421	141	28	38
Fairfield	699	602	426	186	29	43
Windham	406	336	281	103	11	25
Litchfield	380	320	310	48	13	9
Middlesex	281	261	213	43	9	16
Tolland	180	161	136	28	8	5
Total	4,871	4,293	3,004	1,306	221	283

DEATHS.

County.	Males.	Females.	Sex not stated.	Total.
Hartford	803	735	14	1,552
New-Haven	1,374	1,210	21	2,605
New-London	599	540	17	1,156
Fairfield	647	589	25	1,261
Windham	301	284	13	595
Litchfield	367	319	9	704
Middlesex	376	329	13	658
Tolland	184	180	1	384
Total	4,599	4,183	113	8,895

The concluding table gives the number of births, marriages, deaths, and divorces in the State, by counties, for fourteen years past. For the past six years the figures are as follows:

BIRTHS.

Counties	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Hartford	2,084	2,241	2,501	2,535	2,518	2,626
New-Haven	2,648	3,076	3,200	3,286	3,289	3,498
New-London	1,362	1,411	1,427	1,388	1,447	1,440
Fairfield	1,568	1,832	2,008	2,091	2,235	2,400
Windham	681	849	778	954	891	876
Litchfield	812	1,001	914	1,032	965	968
Middlesex	599	712	668	675	685	771
Tolland	446	501	503	528	461	557
Total	10,202	11,623	12,029	12,469	12,481	13,136

MARRIAGES.

Counties	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Hartford	958	1,050	975	926	1,071	1,120
New-Haven	1,047	1,112	1,093	1,156	1,218	1,177
New-London	634	676	643	708	602	628
Fairfield	621	740	742	727	733	699
Windham	308	460	422	415	341	406
Litchfield	383	434	418	347	337	380
Middlesex	286	282	281	282	224	281
Tolland	225	224	205	173	228	180
Total	4,460	4,978	4,779	4,734	4,754	4,871

DEATHS.

Counties.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1859.	1870.
Hartford	1,458	1,653	1,493	1,414	1,500	1,552
New-Haven	1,988	1,757	1,752	1,947	2,300	2,605
New-London	1,143	1,001	952	910	1,125	1,156
Fairfield	1,167	1,119	1,131	1,235	1,328	1,261
Windham	581	556	520	585	606	595
Litchfield	715	568	593	614	663	704
Middlesex	553	541	506	475	564	658
Tolland	345	325	366	359	331	364
Total	7,950	7,520	7,343	7,549	8,417	8,895

DIVORCES.

Counties.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Hartford	64	82	74	78	65	66
New-Haven	95	105	131	180	138	104
New-London	73	74	78	59	62	54
Fairfield	56	81	56	54	97	68
Windham	38	53	39	43	28	42
Litchfield	39	32	41	22	47	37
Middlesex	18	31	13	15	29	19
Tolland	21	30	27	27	25	18
Total	404	488	459	478	491	408

Gov. Stanford's Horse.

In an account of the races in Sacramento City, on the 2d inst., the *Union* of that City says:

"STANFORD's trotting horse was brought out and trotted over the course in the reported time of 2:22; the last half mile being given in by one timer at 1:07 2-5, but by others at a higher figure. After a rest of half an hour he was sent again over the track, making the mile in 2:24. His stride is splendid, and his motion easy and graceful. He is probably one of the best trotters of the second-class in the United States, but his achievements yesterday did not warrant the opinion that he can make his mile, at his very best, one second below 2:20, under the most favorable circumstances, and yet we think he is able to go half a mile in 1:07½, or 1:08. With horses like *American Girl*, *Lucy*, *Goldsmith Maid* and *Mountain Boy* he might be a successful competitor."

The correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta* alludes to it as follows:

"Gov. STANFORD's horse was speeded today between heats; we had the pleasure of holding the watch on him, but the time taken is not official as to time record. He trotted two miles; in the first he went to the half mile in 1:15, and came home in 1:08, making the mile in 2:23. The second mile was made in 2:23, going the first half in 1:15, as before, and the second half in 1:08." This is pretty good for our California-raised trotter."

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 23D-ST., BOOTH'S BUILDING.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

The Trustees have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining in bank July 1, that were deposited on or before Jan. 20 and April 20, payable on and after July 17.

Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

WM. M. GILES, President.

ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK STATE RAILROAD BONDS.

A First-Class Home Investment.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

SEVEN PER CENT. SEMI-ANNUALLY.

This Road covers 100 miles of the most direct possible line between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation on the Hudson River, the whole line of which will be completed and in operation on or before Oct. 1, 1872, and give a new line of road to Lake Ontario and the West, twenty-five miles shorter than any line that can be found.

The issue of Bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile of COMPLETED ROAD, the coupons payable in gold in this City. Price of the Bonds, 90 and currency, and accrued interest.

Full particulars of the above, and the Bonds for sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st.,
Financial Agents of the R. and O. R. R. Co.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.... $[illegible]
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.... $[illegible]
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 42 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Wall-st.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE U. S. TREASURY FOR THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.
5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
COUPON OR REGISTERED; INTEREST QUARTERLY.

All classes of securities received in payment, at their market value, free of commission.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on
JAS. W. TUCKER & CO.,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.

NEW-YORK, June 3, 1871.

The annual election for Directors of this institution for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking-House, Avenue D, corner 10th-st., WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

ENTIRELY SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

Eight per cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
Ten per cent. Bonds at 90 and interest.
Fifteen per cent. Bonds at par and interest.

FITCH & ELLIS, No. 18 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT books for subscription to the capital stock of the American Trust Company of the City of New-York will be opened at the Banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Nassau and Pine sts., in the said City, on the 16th day of June, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
WM. MENZIES,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, May 22, 1871.

OFFICE OF BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, 7th-av. and 51st-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, June 13, 1871, at the office of the Company. Polls open at 1 o'clock P. M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed June 6, and reopened June 14.

J. W. FOSHAY, President.

HOLDERS OF RICHMOND COUNTY bonds of the issue of 1864 and 1865 are required to present the same for registration at the office of BARTON & ALLEN, brokers, No. 40 Broad-st., New-York, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, until July 21, 1871. No bonds or coupons of these issues will hereafter be paid unless registered.—Dated June 1, 1871.

SAMUEL R. BRICK, JR.,
Chairman Board of Supervisors of Richmond County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a certificate for 125 shares of the capital stock of the Harlem Gas-Light Company, being certificate No. 1,512, issued to Thomas Smith, Aug. 13, 1869, has been lost, and that an application will be made to the Company for a duplicate certificate thereof. A suitable reward will be paid to any one returning the lost certificate to CHARLES B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1871.

OFFICE OF JOHN B. MANNING, NO 6 Broad-st.—Special attention given to the funding of the bonds, stock and interest certificates of the State of Virginia under the act to provide for the funding and payment of the public debt.

Bonds, coupons and stock bought and sold at best rates, or funded at a moderate charge.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION,
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FOUR trustees of the Standard Life Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 202 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of June, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

THE INTEREST MATURING JULY 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold on and after July 1, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia. The interest maturing upon Registered Stock, at that time, will be paid at the Treasury office only.

NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1871.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1871, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 22, at 3 o'clock P.M., and reopen on June 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1, 1871.

THE BONDS OF THE STATE amounting to $300,000, maturing July 1, 1871, will be paid on and after maturity upon presentation at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia.

NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1871.

THE COMMANDANT REGRETS TO announce the death of ALEXANDER W. McLEAN, late a member of our Association. The members are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 44 Morton-st., on Sunday afternoon at 4½ o'clock.

By order MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Colonel Commanding.

C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, JUNE 12,
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR
POPULAR STOCKS OF
Dress Goods,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JUNE 12,
A NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Men's Furnishing Goods,
SPECIALLY IMPORTED FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE, VIZ.:
TIES, SCARFS AND WINDSORS, IN CREPE DE CHINE, SURAT, AND SOFT SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY GRENADINES, PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SEASONABLE UNDER-WEAR,
HOSIERY, UMBRELLAS, LINEN LAP ROBES, SILK AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES, TOILET ARTICLES, FRENCH AND IRISH LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
SPECIAL.—SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS MADE TO ORDER.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, June 12,
A LARGE, FRESH, AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
Llama Lace Shawls,
JACKETS, SACKS, PALETOTS and PARASOL COVERS,
of new and handsome designs, at prices fully THIRTY PER CENT. BELOW THOSE OF LAST SEASON.
Also,
Every variety of Real Chantilly and Brussels Points, LACES AND LACE GOODS,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JUNE 12,
ONE CASE OF ELEGANT
PARIS-MADE SILK DRESSES,
JUST RECEIVED,
AND ALSO WILL MAKE VERY LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK OF
Ready-Made Dresses,
IN SILK, POPLIN, LAWN, LINEN, ORGANDIES, JACONET, &c.
EMBROIDERED AND BRAIDED SACKS, JACKETS, CASHMERE POLONAISES, &c., EQUAL IN TASTE, STYLE AND MANUFACTURE TO THE VERY BEST PARIS-MADE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 12,
A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF
Fine Imported White Goods
AT MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES, VIZ.:
A WHITE PIQUE SUITINGS AT 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 70c. AND 80c. PER YARD.
A WHITE FIGURED AND STRIPED PIQUE SUITINGS AT 30c., 35c., 40c. AND 50c. PER YARD.
Also
SEVERAL CASES OF
VICTORIA LAWNS FOR SUITS
FROM 16c. PER YARD, UPWARD.
ALL OTHER WHITE GOODS
PROPORTIONATELY LOW.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE LARGELY REPLENISHED
THEIR CHOICE STOCK OF
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
VIZ.:
A BLACK IRON GRENADINES,
PARIS QUALITY, GUARANTEED TO WEAR WELL AND RETAIN COLOR, AT 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c. and $1 PER YARD.
Also,
TWO CASES OF
BOILED SILK-WARP GRENADINES,
AT $1 50 PER YARD; VALUE, $2.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, JUNE 12,
A VERY CHOICE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
SUMMER SILKS,
WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT PRICES
MUCH BELOW THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
BLACK SILKS, GROS GRAINS, AND TAFFETAS.
PLAIN, COLORED, TRIMMING AND DRESS SILKS.
LOW-PRICED, MEDIUM AND RICH FANCY SILKS.
REAL LYONS FOULARD SILKS.
GENUINE GAZE DE CHAMBERY, PLAIN AND FANCY.
PONGEE SILKS, PLAIN AND STRIPED, SELF COLORS.
INDIAN TUSSORE SILKS, FOR SUITS.
24-INCH CREPE DE CHINE.
Also,
THE REMAINING PORTION OF THE "BREDA" AND "CATELAN" UNDRESSED SILKS, FOR TRAVELING AND PROMENADE COSTUMES.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Diamond D Mohairs.

It is true and not strange that the prominent brands of Alpacas, which have appeared of late years, have lost all their temporary popularity. The reasons are evident: First, the importer relied on a name or ticket to sell the goods, without regard to intrinsic worth; and, second, the various brands (whose name is legion) were wanting in all the qualities that go to make up.

THE DIAMOND D MOHAIR THE ONLY ALPACA OF WHICH A LADY SHOULD MAKE A DRESS.

The Diamond D Mohairs are made of pure lustre yarns, and always retain their brilliancy and color. They do not crease or wrinkle as common Alpacas do, and are to be had of the leading retailers in the United States.

CLOSING OUT SALE,
AT
GREAT REDUCTION.
THOMAS TWEED & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
between 8th and 9th sts.

Will offer on MONDAY, June 12, great inducements to purchasers in SILKS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, at EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine before purchasing elsewhere.
BLACK IRON-FRAME GRENADINE at 25c., worth 50c.
BLACK IRON-FRAME GRENADINE at 50c., worth 75c.
BLACK IRON-FRAME GRENADINE at 75c., worth $1.
Black Mohairs and Brilliantines, in every price and quality, from 25c. upward.
Black, Colored, and Fancy Silks, from $1 upward.
THOS. TWEED & CO.
WILL OFFER
5,000 YARDS DOLFUS, MIEG & CO. PRINTED JACONETS AT 12½c.
ALSO 5,000 PRINTED PERCALES AT 20c. and 25c.
SILK FIGURED BEREGES AT 18c., worth 50c.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DRESS GOODS, from 12½c. upward.
"GREAT REDUCTION," PERINOT KID GLOVES, SINGLE BUTTON, $1 75.
DRESS LINENS and PIQUES at extraordinary low prices.
The undersigned will close out the balance of above stock at great sacrifice.
THOMAS TWEED & CO.

GENT'S SUMMER GAUZE
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
AT 70c.
ALTMAN, BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 331 and 333 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
Will open
On MONDAY, June 12,
A large assortment of
LACES FROM AUCTION
At 20 per cent. less than importers' prices.
Real THREAD-LACE SHAWLS at $65, $75, $100, $150, worth $90, $100, $125 and $200.
Real THREAD LACE SACQUES, $100 to $200, worth $150 to $250.
Real THREAD PARASOL COVERS, in elegant designs, from $15 to $75.
Real THREAD BARBES, from $4 to $8, worth from $5 50 to $10.
LLAMA LACE PARASOL COVERS, $5 50 to $8 50, worth $7 to $12.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, in beautiful designs, $15 upward.
LLAMA LACE SACQUES, in beautiful designs, from $8 to $75.
A full line of RUFFLINGS, PUFFINGS, PLEATINGS, COIFFURES, EMBROIDERED SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., in great variety.
PARASOLS and SUN-UMBRELLAS in all the latest styles and shades at very low prices.
Sole agents for the original JOUVIN KID GLOVE in all the new shades and in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 buttons.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
On MONDAY, June 12,
Will offer
Their entire stock of
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Attention is called to the following lines:
500 pieces of JAPANESE POPLINS, new shades, at 20c.
200 pieces of BLACK AND WHITE PLAIDS, from 20c.
100 pieces of FANCY PLAIDS at 25c., for children's wear.
50 pieces of BATTEZE CLOTH, LINEN WARP, new styles, at 37½c.
300 pieces of GRAY and BLACK STRIPES, for suits, at 40c.
150 pieces of FINE ENGLISH MIXED MOHAIR at 50c., reduced from 75c.
200 pieces of GOATS HAIR POPLINS at 50c. per yard.
LINEN DRESS GOODS in BUFF LAWNS, from 20c.
JAPANESE GRASS CLOTH, new shades, at 20c.
4-4 CHINESE GRASS CLOTH, 20c. and upward.
A fresh importation of BUFF LINENS, manufactured by Richardson Sons & Owden for our family trade.
4 cases of LINEN SERGES, a washing material, 30c. per yard.
A magnificent assortment of FRENCH ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, ENGLISH BAREGES, IRISH POPLINS, EPINGLINES, and other choice Dress Goods, at greatly reduced prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
Will offer
On MONDAY, June 12,
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, ruffled and tucked, for $5.
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, various styles, from $6 to $12.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, at $5 and $6.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, pure linen, $9 to $25.
LADIES' PIQUE WALKING SUITS, $16.
LADIES' SWISS WALKING SUITS, $20 to $25.
LIGHT CLOTH SACQUES, from Berlin, $15, reduced from $20.
LINEN DRESSES, handsomely braided, for children, from 2 to 8 years old, $1 75 to $2 50.
GRAY LINEN BLOUSES, handsomely braided $1 50, $1 75.
COTTON CHEMISES, tucked yokes, 75 cents.
CAMBRIC CHEMISES, tucked yokes, $1.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, $1.
LADIES' BREAKFAST SACQUES, $1.
FRENCH CORSETS, best shapes, 75 cents.
ZEPHYR CORSET, for warm weather, $1 75.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES, handsomely braided, from $4.
PIQUE WALKING COATS, INFANTS' CLOAKS, LACE CAPS, SLIPS, FLANNEL AND CAMBRIC SKIRTS, TOILET BASKETS, &c.,
IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE, $85.
LADIES' TROUSSEAU, $125.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

THE
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT
Will be largely replenished with new and fresh goods on MONDAY MORNING, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS at 15c.
FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDIES at 25c.
ENGLISH PRINTS at 18c.
FRENCH PRINTS at 20c. and 25c.
WOOL-FILLED ENGLISH BAREGES at 12½c. per yard.
STRIPED AND BROCHE GRENADINES, 20c. per yard, (former price 35c.)
SILK CHAIN GRENADINES, 25c., (former 40c.)
SILK WARP POPLINS, 75c.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DRESS GOODS, ALL STYLES, at equally low prices.

EMBROIDERED HOUSE JACKETS, JUST RECEIVED,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SUMMER SHAWLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

"FURNISHING DEPARTMENT."
FOR
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN,
complete with every requisite AT MODERATE PRICES.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED PIQUE SUITS, LADIES' WHITE AND COLORED LAWN SUITS, BATHING SUITS, SUMMER CORSETS,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED LINEN AND MUSLIN UNDER-CLOTHING, READY MADE AND TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE.

HOSIERY.
SILK, MERINO AND LISLE THREAD UNDER-GARMENTS, FANCY TIES, SCARFS, READY MADE SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, WHITE AND COLORED BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, KID AND SILK GLOVES, &c., &c.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
NEW-YORK.

A.
PARTIES PROPOSING TO TRAVEL
OR
ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY
WILL
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE
OUR
STOCK,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THAT PURPOSE
AND AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES
AT
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.

A.—GENT'S SUMMER GAUZE
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
AT 70c.
ALTMAN, BROS. & CO.,
Nos. 331 and 333 6th-av.

HAIR! HAIR!!
SHAW PATENT HAIR.
Can be combed and brushed. Switches, $1. Chettians, &c. HUMAN HAIR.
Cheapest in the country. Switches, thirty inches, $1 50, upward. Chettians, $6. Curls, $1. Ladies' own Chignons dressed for 25 cents. Depot, No. 352 Bowery, near Great Jones-st.

CANTRELL,
Nos. 239 and 241 4th-av., has a large assortment of all kinds of BOOTS and SHOES for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, MISSES and CHILDREN.

DRY GOODS.

At Jackson's MOURNING STORE,
Corner of BROADWAY and WAVERLEY-PLACE, the following Seasonable Goods are worthy of special attention, being from 20 to 25 per cent. below
COST OF IMPORTATION.
BLACK IRON GRENADINES, 50c. and 60c.
BLACK IRON GRENADINES, 75c. and 85c.
BLACK IRON GRENADINES, $1 to $1 10.
8-4 BLACK IRON GRENADINES, $2 to $3.
SEWING SILK HERNANIS, from $1 25.
ENGLISH GRENADINES IN GREAT VARIETY, 25c.
5-4 CRAPE CLOTH, 45c., former price 65c.
5-4 CRAPE CLOTH, 60c., former price 80c.
ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, HENRIETTA and TAMISE CLOTH, from 75c. to $1 50.
BLACK ALPACA MOHAIRS, 30c., 40c. and 50c.
Black Silks, Striped Silks.
JAPANESE SILKS, &c., from 90c.
JAPANESE AND FROU FROU POPLINS, 25c.
BEST AMERICAN PRINTS, 10c.
BONNETS and SUITS all reduced. Ladies will please call and examine before deciding elsewhere. Prices guaranteed.

A.
PARTIES PROPOSING TO TRAVEL
OR
ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY
WILL
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE
OUR
STOCK,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR THAT PURPOSE
AND AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES
AT
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.,
CORSETS,
SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Mrs. GAYNOR begs to inform her patrons and others that she has still a full assortment of most elegant shaped real Paris Corsets, both hand-made and woven, plain and embroidered. The article being almost entirely out of the market, Mrs. GAYNOR assures ladies they will not be imposed on in her establishment by selling a spurious Corset.

A perfect fit the best test, which can be guaranteed to every style of figure.

CHILDREN'S CORSETS, WAISTS, SHOULDER-BRACES, NURSING CORSETS, PADS, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS,
in French Hair-cloth, Skeletons, &c., &c., all the latest style, in train and demi-train.
POMPADOURS AND WALKING SKIRTS.
A lot of French Embroidered Muslin Skirts at half price.
N. B.—SWISS, LAWN and LINEN SUITS, of best quality, on hand and to order at short notice.

MRS. A. BURDETTE SMITH'S Pattern Bazaar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st. New arrival of Summer styles from Berlin and Brussels. This nearly completes the season. Grandest display ever seen in New-York. Patterns fitted to the form and warranted perfect. Cloth model with each pattern.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
WASHINGTON, May 24, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., of the 22d day of June, 1871, at the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed building all the dimension granite required for the exterior of the new State Department, for which about 180,000 cubic feet will be required. Proposals must state the price per cubic foot for stones whose dimensions do not exceed twenty cubic feet, and the rate of increase in price for stones exceeding twenty cubic feet. The exact average size of the stones cannot at present be given, but will approximate 40 cubic feet. Stones to be quarried and delivered according to a schedule of net sizes that will be furnished the contractor. One inch will be allowed for quarry dimensions on each worked face of the stone.

Each bid must be accompanied by a sample block, 12 inches cube, of the granite it is proposed to furnish, which must be sound, durable, of uniform color and good grain; free from discoloring or other foreign substances, and capable of withstanding the action of the elements, and that has been fully tested by use in buildings, and is from quarries capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year, and from which stone has been, or is now being used for first-class buildings.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will execute and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract; the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Granite for New State Department," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.,
MARION, Ala., May 18, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS for the building of eighty miles of the above road will be received up to the 15th of June, 1871, at the office of V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York—68 miles in the State of Alabama, 150 miles in the State of Mississippi, and 15 miles in the State of Tennessee—proposals to include graduation, masonry, bridging, cross-ties, and track-laying; also, rails and fastenings, to be furnished at the option of the contractor, either by himself or by the Company. Proposals for sections of twenty miles, more or less, will be considered as well as for the whole distance. Maps and profiles can be seen at the office of Messrs. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, at the office of Hon. Jacob Thompson, Memphis, Tenn., and at this office, Marion, Ala. The Company reserve the right to accept such bids as in the opinion of the President and the Chief Engineer will secure the earliest completion of the work.
By order of the President.
J. F. FRESENIUS,
Chief Engineer and General Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ATTENTION, GIRLS!—WANTED FOR BEST SITUATIONS THIS DAY:
COOKS OF ALL KINDS. | CHAMBER-MAIDS.
LAUNDRESSES. | WAITRESSES.
HOUSE-WORK GIRLS. | GREEN GIRLS, &c.
CARPENTER'S AGENCY,
NO. 138 WEST 11TH-ST., CORNER 5TH-AV.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 104 East 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN widow lady of refinement and respectability, a position as housekeeper in a widower's family, or in a hotel; highest reference given and required. Address C. H., Box No. 101 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business, a situation as coachman; can handle a four-in-hand or tandem perfectly; has best City references. Apply or address F. B., harness-store, No. 37 Union-square, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF ACTIVE and reliable men are desired to act in the Southern counties of the State of New-York and in New-York City as agents of one of the oldest and largest Life Insurance Companies in the United States; energetic business men now out of employment and who have never done life insurance business preferred. Address Post-office Box No. 1,790 New-York City, giving references, &c.

WANTED—RELIABLE AND EFFICIENT agents in all the principal towns where the Manhattan Life Insurance Company is not represented. Address the Company, with reference, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN A large country house, about twenty miles from New-York, a thoroughly competent housekeeper; an English Protestant preferred. Address Box No. 662 Post-office, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Eighth District, New-York,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of law, that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1870, and special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1872; that the taxes therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy to receive the same at my office, No. 937 Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th to and including the 30th day of June, 1871, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
CHAS. R. COSTER,
Collector Eighth District.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—GROCERY-STORE, FIRST-class, and new dwelling-house and lot if required, a few blocks from ferry, Brooklyn. The stock of goods, fixtures, horse and wagons are all new, and the location is good for business. The cash receipts of store are now over $500 per week, and increasing. For particulars apply to H. M. COLLYER, No. 27 Chatham-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Monday, June 12.
Monday, June 12.
Monday, June 12.
THIRD GREAT SALE ON THE
HEIGHTS OF
RUTHERFURD PARK.
10 MILES FROM NEW-YORK.
40 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.

Near three stations on two broad-gauge, double-track railroads, connecting with four ferries.
Plank-walks through every street. Superb mountain and river scenery.
Special train, (Grafulla's Band,) Erie Railroad,
MONDAY, JUNE 12, 11 1-4 A. M.
Get splendid pictorial maps and free passes from auctioneers,
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
The Most Important Sale Ever Held on the Central Road.
TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1871,
AT 12¼ P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
POSITIVE SALE, AT AUCTION, OF THE WELL-KNOWN
OAKLAND PROPERTY,
Between
CRAWFORD & WESTFIELD.
Fifty-three minutes from the New-York side of the river, by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
This property is choice in every particular, being WITHIN EASY WALKING DISTANCE OF TWO STATIONS, on a high elevation, immediately adjoining the railroad.
STREETS HANDSOMELY GRADED.
PLANK-WALKS LAID.
Sale will be continued on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.
A liberal collation will be provided.
SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
Free passes and maps can be had by applying to the Auctioneers,
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NO. 6 PINE-ST.,
to GRIFFITH & PRENTISS, No. 40 Walker-st., or KELLER & ALLEN, corner Ann and William sts.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
Absolute sale, without reserve,
267 Choice Villa Plots,
Splendidly situated on the heights at
Rutherfurd Park,
on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M., on
TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1871.
Situated on an elevated plateau, commanding magnificent views and surrounded by first-class improvements, the above is, without exception, the CHOICEST PROPERTY EVER OFFERED IN THIS POPULAR LOCALITY.
The streets are opened. Plank walks extend from the depot to the property. The title is indisputable.
SALE PEREMPTORY.
EVERY PLOT OFFERED WILL BE POSITIVELY SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
TERMS.—Fifteen per cent. and auctioneer fees of $10 per plot on day of sale, fifteen per cent. in ninety days and balance on mortgage for five years.
Train will leave via Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., at 12 M. precisely.
Lunch on the arrival of the train.
Remember the day, TUESDAY, June 13.
Free tickets, maps, &c., may be had of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MONDAY, JUNE 12,
The Same Princely Fortunes
REALIZED AT ELIZABETH
AFTER THE
OPENING OF THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD, ARE TO BE REPEATED
ON THE HEIGHTS OF
Rutherfurd Park.

Through this point the new broad-gauge Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad is now running in competition with the broad-gauge double-track Erie Railway in FORTY MINUTES from Broadway.

The splendid lots on Donaldson and Passaic avs. go under the hammer without reserve to the highest bidder on

MONDAY, JUNE 12,
MONDAY, JUNE 12,
MONDAY, JUNE 12,
MONDAY, JUNE 12.

Get maps and free passage for 11¼ A. M. train, Erie Railroad, of the auctioneers.
A. D MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

COLE & MURPHY, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JUNE 15, at 12 o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,
300 BUILDING LOTS, NEAR PROSPECT PARK, belonging to Kings County, by order of the Board of Supervisors.
Maps and terms at sales-room.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.
LOOK OUT FOR THE LAST GREAT Valley Stream sale of 600 lots at auction by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers, on MONDAY, June 19, 1871. Free excursion. Particulars hereafter.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$45,000.—FOUR STORY, HIGH STOOP, brown stone, 26x65.100, between 5th-av. and Broadway, 30th and 34th sts.; a large, fine house, and the cheapest, for the location, in New-York.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

$17,000.—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE Three story, high stoop, brick, 70 feet west of 6th-av., in 26th-st.; just been put in complete order, and is very cheap, being so near the avenue.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
No. 610 6th-av.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 41ST-ST.—ELEGANT four-story brown-stone dwelling, extra width, all modern improvements, and handsomely furnished; also, a list of houses on and adjoining 5th and Madison avs. for sale. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A.—5TH AND 8TH-AV. AND BROADWAY building lots, singly and in plots, fronting and below Central Park, and lots on Madison-av. and the adjacent streets, for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

$22,000 FOR A HANDSOME three-story high-stoop brick house on 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; size of house 22.8x45; lot 103; terms easy. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

$18,000.—FOUR STORY, STONE, high stoop; 28th-st., near Park-av.; a choice location, and a complete house; good order.
HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE would let their country home for three months very moderate; house in fine order, (furnished,) ten rooms; shady lawn, garden, carriage-house; good view of the Sound; very healthy; possession immediate. Address COMFORT, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

SEA-SHORE AT LONG BRANCH.—To rent, completely furnished, two cottages, both situated on the Ocean Drive, one near the depot, the other south of West End Hotel; stables.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

THREE PRETTY COTTAGES TO let at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., the most beautiful suburb of New-York. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

ROOM TO LET.—THE MOST DESIRABLE location on Broadway, suitable for a club-room. Address CLUB ROOM, Box No. 177 Times Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS. No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
GRAND FREE EXCURSION.
FLATBUSH!
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF
150 CHOICE LOTS
ON THE MARTENSE FARM.
SALE POSITIVE AND ABSOLUTE.
NO LIMITS OR RESERVATIONS.

The owner of 150 LOTS on the MARTENSE FARM has directed JOHNSON & MILLER to sell without reserve, at 2 o'clock, on
THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1871,
On the premises, FRANKLIN-AV. BOULEVARD, between MARTENSE-LANE and PROSPECT PARK, all his remaining interest in the aforesaid farm.

This farm is well known to all who purchased at the great auction sale on Oct. 13, 1868. At that time 460 LOTS were sold to delighted buyers. The property to be closed out at the coming sale is only half a mile from
PROSPECT PARK,
FRANKLIN-AV. BOULEVARD, MINNA, CLEMENTINA, TEHAMA, CHESTER and PARK STS., MARTENSE-LANE and EVERGREEN-PLACE.

All of the streets laid down on the map of Martense farm have been adopted and confirmed by the Commissioners on their new Kings County Map, and consequently will remain forever unchanged.

Special cars will leave Fulton Ferry between 12 and 1 o'clock on the day of sale.
INVESTORS WILL FIND THIS THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED TO PURCHASE DESIRABLE LOTS AT LOW PRICES.
A splendid COLLATION will be served up before the sale.
FREE TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED.
For further particulars and maps apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers, at their offices, No. 209 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
Office No. 11 Pine-st., first floor.
MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1871, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

WEST SIXTIETH-STREET.—The three-story first-class high-stoop extra large double DWELLING, with every modern improvement, together with the very valuable
EIGHT FULL LOTS OF LAND
fronting 100 feet on the northerly side of 60th-st., and running through to the southerly side of 61st-st., commencing only about 1,475 feet westerly from the great junction of Broadway with the Grand Boulevard, 8th-av., the Circle and the Central Park; and easterly the above property lies on the northerly side of 60th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., overlooking the Hudson; it has all the advantages of the GREAT WEST SIDE. Both streets are graded and sewered. The house and four lots can be bought separately, if desired; and in that case the four 61st-st. lots will be sold together. (See map.) Terms liberal.

WEST FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—The FIVE valuable LOTS of LAND, situate on the northerly side of West 57th-st (100 feet wide, sewered and paved,) commencing 425 feet West from 9th-av. Fine building sites; overlooking the Hudson; near Broadway, &c.

WEST SIXTY-FIFTH-STREET.—ONE full LOT on the south side of 65th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av. and Central Park.

BROADWAY AND NAEGLE-AVENUE, NEAR ELWOOD-STREET.—TWO extra-size choice LOTS of the "Dyckman Sale," (Oct. 14, 1868.) Diagram No. 8; Lots Nos. 92 and 108.

For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF BROADWAY PROPERTY, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT IN PARTITION, NOS. 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, AND 141 BROADWAY, AND NOS. 136 4TH AND 139 SOUTH 3D STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., ON THURSDAY, June 15, 1871, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, under direction of H. B. Hubbard, Esq., referee.

The property offered consists of the choicest business locations in Williamsburg, and is available immediately. On one side it adjoins the handsome building of the Williamsburg Savings Bank and on the other side that of the Kings County Savings Bank. Few opportunities for so safe and excellent an investment have been offered to the public in many years. This property, from its situation and natural advantages, must largely increase in value, and in time become, if it is not now, the business centre of Williamsburg. For maps and terms apply to H. C. MURPHY, Jr., No. 40 Court-st., or to the auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE.
SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1871.
At 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, thirty acres of choice villa land, to be sold in one plot, situated on Mamaroneck-av., only half mile from railroad depot. The grounds are finely cultivated, overlooking Long Island Sound and the villages of Rye Neck and Mamaroneck, including
A HANDSOME COUNTRY HOUSE
of twelve rooms, barn, stables, carriage and ice house; also, an ELEGANT MODERN COTTAGE of ten rooms, splendid finish, and modern conveniences. Rare chance for speculation.
By authority of Supreme Court, under the direction of Robert F. Brundige, Sheriff, by order of John Sedgwick, Esq., plaintiff's assignee in bankruptcy.
Maps, circulars, &c., at office of
S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 82 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction by order of executors, on WEDNESDAY, June 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant country-seat situate at Edgewater, Staten Island, known as the "Mauran Mansion." This property is on the summit of Grimes Hill; has a beautiful and commanding view of the ocean, bay, East and North Rivers, and New-Jersey. It is in the immediate vicinity of the elegant residences of Messrs. W. Butler Duncan, L. Von Hoffman, and J. J. Cisco, and is one of the most desirable suburban residences to be found in the vicinity of New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$1,000 DOWN!—REMAINDER BY installments or on mortgage. Splendid opportunity to acquire a nice country home within easy access of the City. Tasteful Summer or Winter residence; forty to fifty minutes to Liberty, Cortlandt or Desbrosses sts., by two favorite lines of travel; trains at frequent intervals from 6 A. M. till midnight; house has large rooms and halls, hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; half acre in garden, fruit and shade trees, stable, &c.; situated on high ground, in the pleasantest part of Elizabeth; first-class dwellings going up all round it; price, $12,000; title perfect. For photographs and particulars address HOUSE-OWNER, Post-office box No. 235, New-York.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—Owners who desire to place their real estate in the market are respectfully informed that in future we propose to give our special attention to the above-named section, and we invite the co-operation of sellers and purchasers. The disposal of large plots of unimproved property a specialty.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Refer to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. and Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—FOR SALE—$3,000, part cash, balance can remain on bond and mortgage; house with eight rooms, gas throughout, parlor 14 by 21 feet, dining-room 12 by 15, kitchen with well and cistern water, three large bedrooms and hall bedrooms upstairs; good garret and cellar; eight minutes' walk from depot, and near Broad-st. For further particulars apply to J. M. MEEKER, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J., or address HOME, Box No. 161 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x160 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE agents in New-York,
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.
Represented at the Branch by Henry W. Howland, at the United States Hotel.
Printed catalogues mailed free.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE, A new house, with nine rooms, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, range, and all modern improvements; half an acre of ground, trees, shrubs, &c. Price $11,000. Apply to H. W. BANKS, No. 81 Front-st., New-York.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE, A HOUSE and eight acres of land, two miles from Port Richmond; plenty of fruit on premises; fine view; situation first-class. Apply to J. W. HUGHES, No. 54 Beekman-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

PREMIUM AMERICAN WATCHES, pronounced the best and cheapest watch made in this country, sold in silver and gold cases, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT BLACK GELDING, from country, 7 years, 15¾ hands; long tail; great style, highly trained; as showy a horse as goes to Central Park; perfect single, double and to saddle; warranted in every particular; price $1,500. At Winfield Stables, 56th-st., near 6th-av.

AN ELEGANT HORSE, TOP WAGON, only made three months; harness; splendid Dusenbury three-quarter seat wagon, pole and shaft, nearly new; horse very fine under saddle or in harness. Apply before 12 M. at No. 236 6th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A LADY'S SADDLE, THREE horns; in good order; buckskin covering, and small size preferred. Address, giving price, &c., Box No. 2,145 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
With all modern comforts and conveniences, corner of Broadway and 25th-st., adjoining St. James' Hotel, and overlooking Madison-square; entrance No. 7 West 25th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished second-story suite of rooms with parlor to a party of gentlemen, or family; best reference given and required; house and table first class.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET FOUR cool, pleasant rooms, handsomely furnished, together or divided, with or without board, at Summer prices. No. 21 West 30th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET—Furnished rooms en suite or single at moderate prices; convenient for light housekeeping; bedroom, with or without board; reference.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 241 WEST—Rooms on parlor floor, with board; also, large pleasant rooms, with every convenience, at $14 and $20 for two persons.

NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST., MADISON-SQUARE—Rooms singly or en suite, with board, for permanent or transient parties; private table if desired.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two handsomely-furnished front rooms to a gentleman; house first-class. No. 231 East 12th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COOPER HOUSE.
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.,
Foot Otsego Lake. Third season opens June 20.
COLEMAN & MAXWELL.
W. B. COLEMAN, Of the New-York Hotel.
A. MAXWELL, Late Superintendent of the Union Club.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Land at Cozzens' Dock. For terms address
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

WARREN HOUSE.
This house is now open for Summer boarders. For particulars inquire of A. SMITH, Warren House, Watertown, Conn.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ARE YOU GOING TO SHARON Springs, N. Y.?—If so, stop at the Howland House, which has been enlarged and refurnished this season. Terms, $14 per week or $2 50 per day. Accommodations for fifty guests.
H. E. HOWLAND.

PREMIUM POINT HOUSE, ON THE SOUND AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—Superior accommodations for families seeking fine bathing; cool rooms, shade, and healthy location. Applications received at the house, or at No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner East 20th-st.

HOME COMFORTS AT RIPLEY COLLEGE, Poultney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor; from May to October at low rates; building neatly furnished, and in the centre of large, well-shaded grounds; special terms to families.

THE CORNWALL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Hudson River, New-York, will be opened June 15.
Mrs. R. PALMER,
Cornwall Landing Post-office.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.—Large rooms, spacious grounds, shady and retired; good stabling; stages run to beach and cars. Apply on premises, or No. 20 West 14th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

TEN OR TWELVE PERSONS CAN be accommodated at a farm-house, near Croton Dam, six miles from Sing Sing; pleasant place, with shade; plenty of fruit and milk. Price of board—Adults, $9; servants and children, $6 a week. Address J. B. FOSHAY, Post-office Box No. 262, Sing Sing, N. Y.

ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.—Spacious, elegant, newly-furnished rooms; best French and American table; fine grounds; beautiful trees; pleasant access to New-York by boats and cars; terms very moderate; no better Summer residence; every comfort.

SUMMER BOARD AT SOUTH NORwalk; good location, near the Sound; five minutes from depot; large rooms, en suite or singly. Address R. A. SUTHERLAND, South Norwalk, Conn.

BOARD AND ROOMS ON THE BANKS of the Hudson. For references and full information inquire at office No. 308 West 23d-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMmer board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL, on the Hudson; fine shade, large airy rooms, with first-class board. Address G. H. CARSWELL.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED WITHin two hours' ride of New-York, for gentleman, wife and two children, aged six and four years. Address O. R. B., Box No. 3,013 Post-office, New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

STEAMBOATS.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburgh, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great-Neck, Sands Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer AROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) SUNDAY, June 11, at 8:45 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way; returning, leaves Roslyn 2:30, Glen Cove 3:15.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY EVERY SUNDAY.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves from Peck-slip 8:30 and 1 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River 9:15 A. M. and 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 50 cents each way.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, BUFFALO AND THE WEST, SARATOGA AND THE NORTH.—The old, long-established, popular evening line of steamers leave at 6 o'clock from Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., below Jersey Ferry. Fare $1 50 less than by railroad.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

ALBANY DAY LINE.—C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW from Vesey-st., at 8:30 and 34th-st. at 8:45 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALbany and Troy at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., connecting at Albany with express trains for the West and North on Monday morning.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE STEAMboat FLORENCE will run regular from Franklin-st., Pier No. 35 North River, at 9 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.

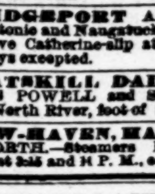
TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'



VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.
The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF
ROSEDALE.
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
NEW AND EXQUISITE SCENERY.
NEW MUSIC, NEW APPOINTMENTS.
NEW AND CORRECT DRESSES
AND UNIFORMS.
Novel effects and an
UNEQUALED DISTRIBUTION.
Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, J. H. STODDART, B. T. RINGGOLD, CHAS. ROCKWELL, HOLLAND, LEONARD; Mesdames CLARA JENNINGS, EFFIE GERMON, EMILY MESTAYER, ANNIE DELAND, JOHN SEFTON, BLAISDELL, NELLIE HURD, and others.
ROSEDALE. ROSEDALE. ROSEDALE.
EVERY NIGHT.
In preparation,
THE LONG STRIKE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Last Nights of NO NAME.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, for the last times, NO NAME, by Wilkie Collins and Augustin Daly.
Last night of NO NAME, SATURDAY next, at 8 o'clock.
LAST MATINEE of NO NAME, SATURDAY next, at 1½ o'clock.
IN ACTIVE REHEARSAL, for immediate production, a new and ingenious comedy of unique local interest, prepared expressly for this Theatre, and entitled
DELMONICO'S;
or,
LARKS UP THE HUDSON.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
ARTISTIC SUCCESS
and
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as the
MAN
O'
AIRLIE.
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS
of the beautiful and charming actress,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
in the powerful emotional play,
EAST LYNNE,
which will be presented for three nights longer, commencing
MONDAY, JUNE 12.
LAST MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY, June 14, and SATURDAY, June 17.
IN PREPARATION, THE CHILD STEALER.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS and his unrivaled orchestra,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening.
Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, $1 extra; packages of twelve tickets, $4. To be had at all the principal music-stores and at Central Park Garden.

WESTON'S
PLUCK, PERSEVERANCE AND ENDURANCE.
WALKING MATCH AGAINST TIME.
400 MILES IN FIVE DAYS.
112 miles inside 24 hours,
for the Citizens' Purse, at the
EMPIRE CITY RINK,
June 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1871.
Full military band afternoon and evening.
Admission, 50 cents.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
SPRING MEETING
AT JEROME PARK, 1871
June 10, 13, 15 and 17.
Tickets and quarter stretch badges may be obtained at the box-office, Wallack's Theatre; Brewster's, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., and the entrance to the course. Races commence each day punctually at 2½ o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD
JEROME PARK RACES.
SUMMER MEETING.
Extra trains will leave new depot, 42d-st. and 4th-av., each race day at 12¼ and 1¼ P. M., returning after the races.
Cars reserved for ladies.
Excursion tickets, 40 cents.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

MEETINGS.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will occur MONDAY EVENING, June 12, at 7¾ o'clock, at the Tabernacle Church, 2d-av., near 10th-st. Addresses by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn, and others, after which the discussion of the previous meeting will be resumed, viz.—*Co-operation: Its Necessity; How Secured.* All interested are invited.
A. W. PERSONS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.

A MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTORS to the Fire Patrol Fund will be held at the rooms of the Board, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to decide upon the question of sustaining the Fire Patrol, and of fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor during the two years next to ensue.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............June 14, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..June 17, at 3 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..June 21, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...June 23, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN...........July 5, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...July 12, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.
FROM BOSTON FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
Tarifa, Tuesday, June 6 | Tripoli, Saturday, June 24
Malta, Saturday, June 10 | Tarifa, Saturday, July 8
Cabin passage, $80, in gold; return tickets, $150, in gold; steerage, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER, No. 80 State-st., Boston.
C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, N. Y.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,)...........June 15
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...........June 22
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS...........June 29
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, will sail June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The splendid sea-going side-wheel steamer EASTERN QUEEN, for Lewes, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., connecting with Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For passage and freight apply at office on the pier. J. C. GIBBS, Agt.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:20 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:20 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
9:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:20 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
[illegible] P. M.—Riverhead Express.
[illegible] P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION FOR two boys, twenty miles from town, in the family of Principal of private school in this City; location pleasant and perfectly healthy. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 124 Times Office.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOTHIC HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

JEROME PARK.

Brilliant Spectacle at the Course Yesterday.

Four Exciting and Closely-Contested Races.

The Fordham Stakes Won by Chillicothe, the Belmont Stakes by Harry Bassett, and the Two-Mile Dash by Hamburgh—Victory for Oysterman in the Steeple-Chase.

Seldom has the sun looked upon a brighter picture than that presented yesterday at Jerome Park; and never was there a lovelier sky than that which spanned that picturesque spot in Westchester County. It was the opening day of the American Jockey Club's Spring meeting. Sportsmen had been duly apprised of the fact weeks before. In fact they had long looked forward to the occasion with that peculiar quality of impatience which belongs only to lovers of sports of the turf when those devotees of the hoof and spur know that new glories and fresh victories await them. It was, therefore, no matter of surprise to all the immense and brilliant assemblage which thronged the grand stand long before the moment arrived when the contest for the Fordham stakes began. The turnout of equipages was unusually fine, and the drive to the Park was eloquent with splendid displays. Harlem Lane never were a gayer look, as the City people, drawn by their best equine blood, passed northward to it on their way to the scene of the day's entertainment. Two excursion trains shot out of the new depot of the Harlem Railroad, each freighted inside and out with men and women anxious to reach the grand stand and witness the lively exercises of the occasion. The rough element was not found in abundance among this vast multitude of pleasure-seekers; indeed, it could not have been at home in such a mass of respectability. The road leading from the landing at Fordham to the Park developed one three-card-monte man in the pursuit of "flats," but he did not seem to drive an encouraging business, and when last heard from was somewhat profane in his remarks in regard to the dulness of trade in his line. He declared that Coney Island was a far better place for "flats" to turn up than Jerome Park, and he avowed his intention of never coming to Westchester County again to go into a "speculation."

The first race took place at 2½ o'clock. By this time there were not less than 10,000 spectators on the ground. The Grand Stand was literally crowded, and the balcony of the Club-house was thronged with ladies and their escorts. At the latter place an appropriate band of music performed selections from La Perichole and other Offenbachian compositions, and did not neglect to pay its respects to domestic musical genius by playing that pathetic little ditty known by every boy who has learned to whistle, by the title of "The Little Church Around the Corner." Upon the hill at the northerly side of the Grand Stand was a vast gathering of vehicles of every grade of costliness and grandeur. In some of these were gentlemen and ladies who sipped their wine and handled their field-glasses in a manner that showed they were veterans in the service. A few steps to the west and the clinking of glasses and popping of corks gave notice that a little round house was occupied by a select party of tried and experienced "sports" who were determined not to spoil for a drink, no matter what the issue of the day might be.

Down on the track—which was in first-rate order—the picture, long before the racing began, was humorously suggestive. The jockeys, most of them youth of color, were stationed off on the plaza at the rear of the time-keeper's stand, and were a source of much amusement to the little world of humanity which looked down upon them. Their bright caps and jackets contrasted broadly with their black faces, and by this striking contrast aided in heightening the color of the scene. The jockeys seemed to be as deeply interested in the occasion as if they were the heaviest betters on the ground. Whether they looked forward to the steeple-chase with pleasure was hardly apparent. They knew that danger lurked along the course of such a contest, and even jockeys are not particularly anxious to have their necks broken or their ribs smashed in, no matter how much such a disaster might add to the glory of the history of the turf. But let it not be inferred for a moment that these dusky jockeys simply rode their animals and were simply paid for doing their work. Two days before the struggle they were engaged in discussing the merits of the matter, so full of importance to them. They actually got up bets on their favorites, and went so far as to build up a pool or two for their own amusement and benefit, thus proving that, although candy-makers refuse to eat their own candy, the true jockey—who, like the poet, is born, not made—never refuses to "go in" for his own horse, and is always happy to show his affection for the animal by "staking" something on him. Even the stablemen, the "washers-down," and other pieces in that line come up to the scratch, and are not backward in having a hand in on the bets. Not the least noticeable of the incidents of yesterday, at the Park, was the enthusiastic manifestation made by the off jockeys, as they watched their comrades flying around the course. They straddled the fences, and rushed to the most available points of observation, and were among the loudest in giving applause, while none were more vigorous in clapping their hands.

A little to the westward of the jockey's quarters stood the Club-house—the grounds surrounding it crowded with equipages of the most *recherche* quality. If there was any distinction made at the Park on account of aristocratic and democratic affiliations, it was found at the Club-house, for there were the daughters of many of New-York's wealthiest citizens, while many of these same citizens were also there and kept themselves aloof, in many instances, from the grand stand and stood by the Club-house as if it were a friend whom they could not slight even in the mildest manner. The balconies of these æsthetic head-quarters of the *ton* as viewed from the grand stand made up a panorama of life and beauty such as is seldom witnessed on any occasion, and which Jerome Park has not experienced on every day of its sporting history. There were hundreds of promenaders sauntering here and there, and there were many delightful lunch parties who ate their sandwiches and cold chicken, and washed them out of sight by the kindly and gentle aid of champagne. Frequently small parties of ladies and gentlemen would leave the Club-house and cross over to the grand stand. The ladies, dressed in most elegant costumes, did not mind the dust which often swept up the course. They had come out for a free day's enjoyment, and they were not going to be scared by dust nor intimidated by the sunshine, and they manifested all the delight which the most enthusiastic turfman could have possibly extracted from the occasion.

It was not to be expected that the opening day of the meeting would fail to attract many dignitaries to the Park. An old attendant on horse-racing said to the writer, "Look here, I've seen more people here that I know than you can shake a stick at. Why, Sir, everybody's here." That venerable sport is a man of keen observation, expecially when "hosses" are around and racing is to be done, and he carries in his hand a cyclopedia of turf intelligence, which will be a godsend to any publisher who succeeds in making the old man put pen to paper long enough to write a book. Among the distinguished men present was JAMES BUCHANAN'S companion on the Democratic ticket in 1856—JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE. It is only truth to say that this "Young Kentucky Eagle," as his friends were formerly wont to call him, was the recipient of much notice at the hand, or rather from the eyes, of many who succeeded in indentifying him. He paid a visit to the Club-house, and was, of course, the observed of all gazers. Not the least noticeable lady at the Club-house was Miss CHRISTINE NILSSON, who looked as if she was ready to pour forth her soul in ecstatic numbers at an instant's invitation. Over on the grand stand were noticed Gen. Irvan McDowell, Gen. Jordan, District-Attorney Garvin, E. W. Stoughton, Wm. Butler Duncan, August Belmont, Clarence A. Seward, Gov. Walker and a collection of other eminent gentlemen too numerous to mention.

The success of the opening was in every way brilliant, and reflects high credit on the club under the auspices of which yesterday's fine sport was made to feast the eye of an admiring public. The steeple-chase was, as, indeed, it always is, most exciting, and was a fitting ending to the festivity of the day. To many present it was a novelty, and as such was enjoyed with more zest than were the mere running races. To the jockeys the steeple-chase was evidently the prize of the hour. The spirit of this swift performance, so full of hazard and unpleasant possibilities, was entered into by the tanned riders with a vim and dash which was really good to acknowledge. The prestige of one of the horses, *Oysterman, Jr.*, undoubtedly made it a matter of deep thought and interest to the four jockeys who were on the backs of the other animals, but it can be said to the credit of those four riders, that they stood up to their work with all the pluck necessary to make genuine heroes of the turf. It was hardly possible that the day should pass without some "tumbles," and the steeple-chase came to the rescue of the day's reputation, by tossing one of the jockeys head-over-heels, and sending the animal he was riding at the time, almost plump against two unwary citizens, who apparently supposed themselves in safe quarters, and were greatly taken by surprise when the uplifted jockey came whirling over their heads as if he were a ball repelled by the bat of a first-class striker of a first-class nine. There was another jockey who flew from his saddle, but he did not bite the dust. He kept his head heavenward by clinging to the neck of the horse he called his own, and in a moment was back in his place, whence he immediately proceeded to business, and went in pursuit of his competitors. Take it all in all, there have been but few more brilliant openings of a turf meeting anywhere, and the American Jockey Club has won honor by the success attending the beginning of its third year's history.

THE RACING.

Four events were on the racing programme for the day—the first, the Fordham Handicap; the second, the Belmont Stakes; the third, a two-mile dash; and the last, a steeple-chase. The number of starters in each race was unusually large, and fine sport was looked for. The favorites, however, for each event, proved greatly superior to all competitors, and won at the finish in a canter. The first event was won by D. J. CROUSE'S *Chillicothe*, beating a field of thirteen, and the great race of the day, was won by *Harry Bassett*, as was expected, the time, 2:56, being excellent. Eight started in the two-mile dash, which was won by *Hamburg*, JOHN MORRISSEY being greatly disappointed in the failure of his horse *Defender*, whom he recently purchased and brought on from the South at great expense. *Victory* in this race baulked and lost all chance at the start, thus in a moment rendering useless all the time and labor that had been spent in training him for weeks for this very event. The steeple-chase resulted as many steeple-chases have, in *Oysterman's* coming in alone, poor riding spoiling the chances of all the others; no one was killed or even seriously injured, however, although two of the jockeys were thrown; therefore, even this event must be noted as having reached a satisfactory conclusion. The betting on all the events was spirited, and the backers of the favorites all left the course with full pockets. The track was in fine condition, and the time made in each even was good for Jerome Park.

THE FORDHAM STAKES.

The first race of the day and meeting was the Fordham Stakes, a handicap sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p., for all ages; only $10 if declined; $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; one mile and a quarter. Fourteen were marked on the programme as starters, the list comprising D. J. CROUSE'S b. h. *Chillicothe*; AUGUST BELMONT'S two fillies, *Finesse* and *Nellie James*; R. W. WALDEN'S ch. m. *Echo*; R. SHEA'S br. h. *Climax*; J. W. WELDON'S ch. c. *Leland*; CARROLL & COAR'S br. c. *Ortolan*; STRINGFIELD & STANHOPE'S b. c. *Frogtown*; R. W. CAMERON'S ch. f. *Garetta*; JOHN F. PURDY'S ch. m. *Tasmania*; HUNTER & TRAVER'S ch. c. *Calogram*; M. H. SANFORD'S b. m. *Niagara*; ODEN BOWIE'S ch. f. *My Maryland* and GEO. H. RICE'S ch. h. *General von Moltke*. All came to the starting-post except *Ortolan*, who went wrong in the morning. *Climax* carried the top weight, 110 pounds, and that good mare *Niagara* the next, 109 pounds. The remainder were weighted from 100 to 105 pounds, excepting the filly *Garetta* and the colts *Frogtown* and *Calogram*, who carried from eighty-five to eighty-eight pounds. BELMONT'S entries, *Finesse* and *Nellie James* were the favorites in the pools taken together, and *Chillicothe*, the favorite the night before, was sold for second choice, while *Echo* was well thought of. The horses gathered at the three-quarter pole promptly on time, and after two or three false starts, got away pretty well together in a cloud of dust which prevented noting positions for 100 yards. The moment a plain view could be had, *Garetta* was seen in advance, but was quickly passed by *Echo*, who took the lead, and cut out the running past the stand, closely followed by *Chillicothe*, *Finesse*, *Leland* and *Nellie James*, in the order named. The latter, with *Frogtown*, got a very bad start, and had but little chance from the outset. The pace was good and the body of horses was so large that the scene was very exciting as they rushed under the string and into the mile. At the head of the turn they began to close up a little; *Climax* passed *Chillicothe* and made desperate running for the lead, while *Leland* and *Finesse* were doing well, and their chances looked promising. At the quarter-pole, where a distinct view could be had, *Echo* was still leading, lapped by *Climax*, and *Chillicothe* was but a length behind, in company with *Finesse* and *My Maryland*. As they dashed around the bluff beneath the Club-house at an increased pace, *Climax* challenged *Echo* for the lead, and headed her just as they went out of sight behind the hill. *Chillicothe*, *Leland*, *Finesse* and *My Maryland* were closing up, and the lot were running all in a bunch. There was a moment of suspense while, owing to the peculiar formation of the course, the horses were out of sight, and then a shout went up as old *Climax*, with his top-weight, dashed into sight, leading by a length. *Chillicothe* had got second place, and was lapped by *Echo*, *Finesse* struggling desperately to reach the front. At the head of the stretch, cries of "*Chillicothe* is beaten!" were heard, but it proved a minute afterward that the jockey, sure of the race, had only eased up a little. The weight was too much for old *Climax*, and he gave back in front of the stand after a most gallant neck-and-neckstruggle with *Chillicothe*. The latter won easily at the finish by three-quarters of a length, while *Climax* in second place led *Finesse* by a half length, *Niagara* was fourth, *Echo* fifth, *Nellie James* sixth, *My Maryland* seventh, *Von Moltke* eighth, and *Calogram* ninth. Time, 2:13½.

THE BELMONT STAKES.

The second race and great event of the day was the Belmont stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and five furlongs; $100 entrance, half forfeit; $1,500 added; second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. Eleven came up for the start, as follows: D. MCDANIELS' ch. c. *Harry Bassett*; M. H. SANFORD'S b. c. *Monarchist*; A. BELMONT'S imp. c. *By the Sea*; MILES KELLY'S gr. f. *Nellie Gray*; Gov. BOWIE'S ch. c. *Edwin*; F. M. HALL'S b. c. *John Merryman*; M. A. LITTELL'S g. f. *Mary Clark*; RICHARDS & KILGOUR'S b. c. *Tubman*; D. SWIGERT'S two, *Stockwood* and *Wanderer*; and G. P. WETMORE'S b. c. by *Breckenridge*. The colts all carried the regular weight—110 pounds, and the fillies 107 pounds In the betting, *Harry Bassett*, on account of his remarkable performance as a two-year-old, was a great favorite, while SWIGERT'S two, *Stockwood* and *Wanderer*, were bought for second choice, and *Tubman* was third choice. *By the Sea* was thought a great deal of, his father having won the English Derby in 1860. The rest were all sold in the field.

The race being a mile and five furloughs the start was on the inside track, directly in front of the Club-house, the horses running south from that point. Several false starts were made, *Bassett*, *Tubman* and *Nellie Gray* breaking away. Finally there was a shout, the flags fell, and they were off to a capital start, *Wanderer* leading, lapped by *By the Sea*, while *Nellie Gray*, *Mary Clark* and *Tubman* were next. As they dashed around the turn behind the hill, *John Merryman* was the last to disappear. Coming into sight *Wanderer* was seen to be still leading, while *Harry Bassett* was making strong play, but a length behind, with *By the Sea*, *Tubman* and *Mary Clark* next in order. The horses on the south turn were almost obscured by a cloud of dust while rounding the south turn; but at the head of the stretch *Bassett* showed in front under a strong pull, while *Stockwood* had come up into third place, *By the Sea*, *Tubman*, and *Nellie Gray* following in order named. A moment more and the rush of feet were heard, and *Bassett* dashed by the stand in grand style, leading the field by a clear length. *Stockwood* was second, a length ahead of *By the Sea*, and *Tubman* and *Nelly Gray* were well up. On the turn *Harry Bassett* increased his lead to two lengths, and there was no change in the positions of the four following him, except that there was a slight closing up. *Bassett* at this time was running perfectly at ease, and was looked upon as a certain winner. At the foot of the bluff he still held his place with ease, *Stockwood*, the second choice in the pools, being next, *Nellie Gray* and *Tubman* both ran by BELMONT'S imported colt, and all disappeared in a cloud of dust around the hill. *Bassett* appeared first in view, leading *Stockwood* two lengths, *Nellie Gray* was third, *Tubman* fourth, and *By-the-Sea*, *Mary Clark*, and *Wanderer* were all well up. There was no change to the head of the stretch, although *Stockwood* was making most desperate exertions to get up. The finish was an easy victory for *Bassett*, who won by two lengths. *Stockwood* got second place, *By-the-Sea* rushed up at the last moment, and got in third, and *Nellie* was fourth and *Tubman* fifth. The time was excellent. Last year the *Belmont* was run in 2:59. Yesterday *Bassett* covered the distance in 2:56.

TWO MILE DASH.

The third race was a dash of two miles for all ages; premium, $800, entrance money to second horse. The entries were made the night before, and eight came up for the start: TAYLOR PAGE'S b. m. *Hamburg*, THOS. BUFORD'S b. m. by *Lexington*, dam *Glencoe*, W. H. MORAN'S ch. h. *Judge Durell*, T. W. DOSWELL'S b. m. *Midday*, D. J. CROUSE'S b. m. *Regards*, R. H. RICE'S ch. c. *Sir Rufus*, A. KEENE RICHARDS' ch. h. *Victory*, and JOHN MORRISSEY'S ch. h. *Defender*. The betting men hardly knew which to choose for a favorite—*Hamburg* or *Regard*—but the former led by a few dollars in the pools at the close. *Judge Durell* was also well thought of, *Midday* brought a good price, and the rest were sold in the field, JOHN MORRISSEY buying the field every time, because *Defender* was in.

When the horses came up for the start A. KEENE RICHARD'S horse *Victory* showed a decided disinclination to take part, but after considerable urging, was led into the line, only to make a balk when the signal to start was given. All the rest got away handsomely, *Judge Durell* leading, with *Regards* second, but *Victory* turning around a couple of times before he concluded to run, was left out of the race at once. On the north turn the running was easy, BUFORD'S *Lexington* filly heading *Judge Durell* and leading the field. *Regards* was running under a pull in third place, while JOHN MORRISSEY'S new acquisition, *Defender*, was next, *Midday* and *Sir Rufus* following. *Hamburg*, the favorite, kept company with the last, but ran strongly and was pulled double. Swinging around the Club-house bluff, *Midday* ran to the front and the pace increased. The *Lexington* filly was second, *Regards* third, and *Hamburg* began to edge up toward the front, closely followed by *Judge Durell*, *Sir Rufus* and *Defender*. At the three-quarter pole there was no change, but on the stretch, *Regards* was sent along at her best speed, and challenged *Hamburg* for the lead. The gallant bay, however, increased his stride, answering nobly to every call of his little jockey, and the best *Regards* could do was to follow in his wake. As they flew under the string and into the second mile, *Midday* was urging the two leaders, and the pace became too fast to last long. *Regard* was the first to give way, and fell behind *Judge Durell*, *Midday* and *Defender* on the north turn. At the quarter-pole *Defender* made his run, and MORRISSEY'S star was for a time in the ascendant, but the son of *John Morgan* could do but little better than *Regards* had done a little earlier in the race, and after running second for a half mile gave up the attempt to lead, and came in at the close second, by eight lengths. *Judge Durell* wanted second place badly, and made persistent efforts to reach that position, but it had too strong a defender, and the *Judge* was obliged to come in third, *Regards* was fourth, *Sir Rufus* fifth, the Lexington filly sixth, *Midday* seventh, and *Victory*, who finally concluded to run, was in about a quarter of a mile behind. Time of race, 3:40.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The sport of the day closed with a steeple-chase for all ages, welter weights, about two and a quarter miles; premium, $800; entrance-money to second horse. The course laid out was the usual one, and the starters were D. MCDANIEL'S b. h. *Oysterman*, Jr., W. H. MORAN'S b. h. *Mitchell*, JOSEPH DONOHUE'S ch. g. *Tammany*, RIGNEY and GREEN'S ch. h. *General Tweed*, and JOSEPH THOMPSON'S ch. h. *Athlone*. *Oysterman* was the favorite, and carried the top weight, and before the start, after the pool-selling had stopped, bets of $400 to $100 were offered on his success. *Mitchell* was second choice, and *Tammany* third, while *Tweed's* chances were considered poor. The contest proved a hollow one after the first half mile. *Athlone* lead at the start, with *Tammany* second, and in this order they took the first hurdle, but in attempting to leap the fence into the field, at the north end of the course, *Mitchell* fell, throwing his rider. *Tammany* took the lead as the horses faced the south and began jumping the walls and fences in the south-west corner of the infield. *Oysterman* was five lengths behind, in company with *Athlone*, and the leaps were all well taken. They crossed the inner track and struck into the field in front of the Club-house, and as *Tammany* took the first wall in splendid style in the south field he looked every inch a winner. Circling around to the south they became well strung out, *Oysterman* leaving *Athlone* and *Tweed* to set off in pursuit of *Tammany*. He closed on him gradually, and when they turned to the north again and made for the water-leap in front of the Grand Stand, he was but two lengths behind. *Tammany* took the wall and ditch beautifully, and ran along on the green toward the north, closely pursued by *Oysterman*. The others were out of the race. At the north side of the course the leaders were nearly together, and the race promised to be a most exciting one, but *Tammany's* rider mistook the course for an instant, and having to turn back to regain it, was left fifty lengths behind. *Oysterman* ran up through the woods, jumped down the steep bank, again crossed the track, made the circuit of the field again a second time, and came in an easy winner in 5:12. *Tammany* was second, one length ahead of *Athlone*, the finish being quite sharp between the two last. *General Tweed* threw his rider at the end of the first mile, and arrived about a minute after *Oysterman*. Taken altogether, the affair was a failure, the mistake of *Tammany's* rider spoiling what would have otherwise been an exciting race. The following is a summary of the day's racing:

SUMMARY.

AMERICAN JOCKY CLUB, SPRING MEETING, 1871.—Jerome Park Course, First day, June 10.—FIRST RACE.—The Fordham stakes; a handicap sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for all ages; only $10 if declared; $500 added by the Club; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes, closed with thirty entries. Dash one mile and a quarter.

D. J. Crouse's b. h. Chillicothe 4 years, by Lexington, dam Lilla, 105 pounds	1
R. Shea's br. h. Climax, aged by Balrownie, dam Jewel, 110 pounds	2
A. Belmont's ch. f. Finesse, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Fillagree, 105 pounds	3
M. H. Sandford's b. h. Niagara, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Bayleaf, 109 pounds	4
R. W. Walden's ch. m. Echo, 4 years, by Australian, dam Kate Hayes, 100 pounds	0
A. Belmont's ch. f. Nellie James, 4 years, by Dollar, dam Fleur de Champs, 101 pounds	0
Gov. Bowie's ch. f. My Maryland, 4 years, by Brown Dick, dam Fannie McAllister, 103 pounds	0
Geo. H. Rice's ch. h. Gen. Von Moltke, 4 years, by War Dance, dam Blonde, 104 pounds	0
Hunter & Traver's ch. c. Calogram, 3 years, by Censor, dam Maude, 85 pounds	0
J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Leland, 4 years, by Lightning, dam by imp. Yorkshire, 102 pounds	0
Stringfield & Stanhope's b. c. Frogtown, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Catina's dam, 88 pounds	0
R. W. Cameron's ch. f. Garitta, 3 years, by Kentucky, dam Ariel, 84 pounds	0
J. F. Purdy's ch. m. Tasmania, 5 years, by Australian, dam Mattie Gross, 105 pounds	0

Time, 2:13½.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.—The Belmont Stakes, for three-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit; $1,500 added by the Club; second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes; closed with seventy-six entries; dash one mile and five furlongs.

D. McDaniels' ch. c. Harry Bassett, by Lexington, dam Canary Bird, 110 pounds	1
D. Swigert's ch. c. Stockwood, by Asteroid, dam Alabama, 110 pounds	2
A. Belmont's imp. ch. c. By The Sea, by Thormanby, dam Bernice, 110 pounds	3
Miles Kelly's gr. f. Nellie Gray, by Commodore, dam by imp. Sovereign, 107 pounds	4
Richard & Kilgour's b. c. Tubman, by War Dance, dam Lassie of Sidney, 110 pounds	0
M. H. Sanford's b. c. Monarchist, by Lexington, dam Mildred, 110 pounds	0
Gov. Bowie's ch. c. Edwin, by Eugene, dam Cordelia Reed, 100 pounds	0
F. M. Hall's b. c. John Merryman, by Eugene, dam La Rose, 110 pounds	0
M. A. Littell's gr. f. Mary Clark, by Lexington, dam Eagless, 107 pounds	0
D. Swigert's ch. c. Wanderer, by Lexington, dam Coral, 110 pounds	0
G. P. Wetmore's b. c. —, by Breckinridge, dam Sophia, 110 pounds	0

Time—2:56.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.—Purse, $800; for all ages, second horse to save his entrance; dash two miles.

T. Page's b.h. Hamburg, 3 years, by Lexington, dam by Churchill	1
John Morrissey's ch. h. Defender, 4 years, by John Morgan, dam Cincona	2
W. H. Moran's ch. c. Judge Durell, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Laura	3
Thomas Buford's b. m. —, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam by Glencoe	0
T. W. Doswell's b. m. Midday, 4 years old, by Eclipse, dam Ninette	0
D. J. Crouse's b. m. Regards, 4 years old, by Australian, dam Ann Hanley	0
G. H. Rice's ch. c. Sir Rufus, 3 years old, by Lexington, dam Liz Mardis	0
A. Keene Richards' ch. h. Victory, aged by Uncle Vic, dam Magnolia	0

Time—3:40.

SAME DAY—FOURTH RACE.—Purse, $800; steeple-chase for all ages; welter weights. Second horse to save his entrance. Dash of about two and a quarter miles over a fair hunting country.

D. McDaniels' b. h. Oysterman, Jr., aged, by Oysterman, dam by Phil Brown, 158 pounds	1
J. Donohue's ch. g. Tammany, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Liz Mardis, 145 pounds	2
J. Thompson's ch. h. Athlone, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Alabama, 154 pounds	3
Rigney & Green's ch. g. General Tweed, 4 years old, by Censor, dam Mary Biddle, 148 pounds	4
W. H. Moran's b. g. Mitchell, 5 years old, by Mickey Free, dam by Sovereign, 155 pounds	5

Time—5:12.

POOL SELLING.

The following polls were sold on the different races:

THE FORDHAM HANDICAP.				
Finesse, Nellie James,	$510	$675	$850	$755
Chillicothe	500	650	835	740
Echo	75	100	115	170
Field	350	500	600	580
THE BELMONT STAKES.				
Harry Bassett	$850	$725	$775	$600
Stockwood, Wanderer,	175	250	390	175
Tubman	125	110	150	110
By the Sea	85	200	210	175
Field	80	155	250	220
THE TWO-MILE DASH.				
Hamburg	$600	$525	$475	$725
Regards	600	500	450	700
Judge Durell	420	250	240	320
Midday	350	210	190	300
Field	325	195	175	275
THE STEEPLE-CHASE.				
Oysterman	$800	$675	$800	$750
Mitchell	310	280	295	290
Tammany	175	150	170	175
Athlone	120	100	135	125
General Tweed	100	80	90	85

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Pontificate of Pius IX.—Circular of Archbishop McCloskey.

The 25th of the present month will be the anniversary of the ascension of PIUS IX. to the Papal throne. No other Pope ever reigned for the period of a quarter of a century. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY has issued the following circular in reference to the celebration, which will be read in all the churches of the diocese today.

To the Very Reverend and Reverend Clergy of the Diocese of New-York: It is hereby directed that on the 16th day of June, the day of our Holy Father's jubilee, a solemn Mass of thanksgiving be celebrated in all the churches of the archdiocese where there is a resident pastor, at which Mass the faithful should be invited to assist, and to unite with their Catholic brethren throughout the world in offering a great jubilee act of adoration and praise to God, in grateful acknowledgement of his many mercies, and in giving thanks especially for the singular favor conferred on all the children of the Church, in granting to their Holy Father, Pope PIUS IX. the singular privilege of being the first and only one of all the successors of St. Peter who lived to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his Pontificate. To praise and thanks let there be added fervent prayer for his continued health and safety, for his deliverance from the hands of his enemies, and for the speedy restoration of all his sacred rights and privileges. It is recommended that at all the masses on the day above mentioned, *pro gratiarum actione*, be added to the regular collects, and that the *Te Deum* be sung after the mass of thanksgiving. When this latter is not convenient or possible, there may be recited instead the Lord's prayer and "Glory be to the Father" five times. It is further recommended, in order that all may, as far as possible, unite in this religious act of gratitude as well as filial love and veneration, that on the Sunday following the 16th of June the same collect be added to all the masses, and after high mass the *Te Deum* be sung or other prayer recited as above.

JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

Given at New-York, Feast of Corpus Christi.

BASE-BALL.

The Star Ball-Club Beaten by the Athletic Nine.

The first contest between these amateur clubs of Brooklyn this season took place yesterday on the Capitoline grounds, and it proved to be one of the most exciting games of the season. The Athletics opened with some very lively hitting, scoring five earned runs, the Stars retiring for a couple only. In the second innings the Athletics scored two by good hits, and the Stars were allowed to run up 4. In the next two innings the Athletics were handsomely "whitewashed," the Stars in the interim scoring six runs, which gave them the lead. The fifth innings closed with the totals at 12 to 8 in favor of the Stars. In the next four innings the Athletics rallied at the bat, and pulled up their score to 13, and as the Stars were only allowed to add a single to their score the ninth innings terminated with the total at 13 to 13 tie game. In the tenth innings the Athletics added a single to their score, and by sharp fielding put out the Stars for a blank, thereby winning by the totals of 14 to 13. The game was well umpired by FERGUSON, of the Mutuals. The following is the score:

ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	STAR.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Wiggins, c. f.	0	1	2	1	Biler, l. f.	2	3	5	0
Procter, 3d b.	3	3	2	1	Worth, c. f.	3	4	3	0
Noonan, c.	2	3	2	1	Dollard, s. s.	2	1	2	3
Booth, 2d b.	0	1	7	4	Clyne, 3d b.	1	1	2	0
Thake, l. f.	2	2	0	0	Breen, 2d b.	1	2	1	2
Bennett, 1st b.	2	2	14	0	M. Rogers, 1st b.	1	1	8	0
Richardson, p.	2	2	0	3	Fish, r. f.	0	2	1	0
Hartman, r. f.	1	2	2	0	Cummings, p.	1	1	3	2
Burdock, s. s.	2	2	1	8	Barlow, c.	2	1	6	1
Totals	14	18	30	18	Totals	13	17	30	9

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	
Athletic	5	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	1	—14
Star	2	4	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	—13

Umpire—Mr. FERGUSON, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.
First Base by Errors—Athletic, 2 times; Star, 8 times.
Runs Earned—Athletic, 8; Star, 5.
Total Fielding Errors—Athletic, 12; Star, 16.

The game between the Brown University and the Boston nine, resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 15 to 5.

Launch of a New Four-Oared Barge by the Atalanta Club.

The Atalanta Boat Club launched a new four-oared, lap-streaked, gunwale barge yesterday, at their club-house, foot of Christopher-street. It is built of light cedar, with hackmatack knees, finished inside with mahogany. The row-locks and rudder-yoke are nickel-plated, and the bow bears a solid silver plate with the name of the Club engraved thereon. The barge is 34 feet in length and 4 feet in width. She is cushioned, has patent stretchers for the feet, and is provided with the spin-oar, which is in general use by the Club. Before the launch Mr. CHARLES PEVERELLO, one of the founders of the Club, at the request of President RANSOM PARKER, Jr., for the Club, named the barge the *Convivial*, and said that in all contests in which she might engage, when manned by the "lager crew," and with JOHN KING as stroke, that she would carry the time-honored colors of the Club to victory, and show her stern to all competitors. A bottle of champagne was then broke on her bow, and she dropped into the water amid the huzzas of the Club. The Atalanta's eight-oared barge and the new barge were then manned, and after a short row up the river, the Club ended the day in Hoboken, where a handsome collation was served at VOLLMER'S Hotel.

Mr. Bergh at the Tombs.

Yesterday, HENRY BERGH prosecuted several cases of cruelty to animals before Judge SHANDLEY. WILLIAM HANNAH, a car-driver on the Fourth-avenue line, was charged with driving a team of lame horses, refusing to unhitch them, and striking the officer with his car-hook. Judgment was suspended in his case. JACOB YOUNG was fined $5 for driving a horse before a dirt-cart, with two large sores under the saddle. Mr. BERGH then appeared on behalf of a little boy, an adopted child of a woman named LARKIN, living at No. 140 West Twenty-second-street. He said a lady named CHOAT, of No 137 West Twenty-first-street, had called his attention to the barbarous manner in which the woman was in the habit of treating the child, and although it was out of his particular line, he felt bound to take the matter in hand. He had received several letters from persons residing in the neighborhood, stating that the treatment of the child was dreadful. He asked for a week's adjournment to bring forward the necessary witnesses. Mrs. LARKIN, it appeared, had adopted the little boy from some charitable society in Philadelphia about two years ago.

The Homicide on the Ship Dexter—The Act Committed in Self-Defense.

The case of CHARLES E. HAYWARD, the sailor of the ship *Dexter*, arrested for stabbing JOHN MCGIER, a shipmate at sea, on the 18th of May, was brought up for examination, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS. Capt. PRINCE H. TAYLOR, the master of the ship, testified that the prisoner had a quarrel with with MCGIER on the 18th of May about a box of matches while the vessel was on her way to this port; in the evening of that day the quarrel was renewed; MCGIER struck HAYWARD with an iron belaying pin, and during the fight HAYWARD stabbed MCGIER, who died of the wound inflicted.

Francis La Costo, Seth Snow, Patrick O'Brien and Henry D. Perry were then examined, and substantially corroborated the evidence of Capt. TAYLOR, and showed conclusively that HAYWARD, in killing MCGIER, only acted in self-defense. After carefully reviewing the evidence Commissioner SHIELDS decided that the homicide was justifiable, and discharged the prisoner.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the proposed new German theatre, last evening, Mr. H. WEISENDONCK presiding, it was proposed by Mr. SAMUEL STERN that the stock of the projected theatre should be divided into 40,000 shares at $10 each, and when the building was completed to raffle it off, every stockholder to have a chance, and the winner to get five per cent. rent for the theatre, but have nothing to do with the management of it. The proposition was laid over.

The regular excursion trips to Coney Island were inaugurated yesterday by the steamer *Metamora*, which made three trips going and coming. A large number of Germans went on one of the trips, with a band of music. They went to attend an opening of the Pavilion, which has passed into the ownership of SCHALK, the Newark beer brewer, who intends to conduct the establishment on the German plan.

It is reported that JOHN SCANNELL, who attempted to assassinate THOMAS DONOHUE, by shooting, at the corner of Third-avenue and Seventeenth-street, lives in a hotel down-town, and visits his wife three times a week at the Glenham Hotel, corner Third-avenue and Twenty-fourth-street. Police detectives say SCANNELL is in Europe. Which story is true?

WESTON, the pedestrian, will begin his great walk of 400 miles in five days and 112 miles in twenty-four hours at 12:05 A. M. to-morrow. The track is carefully prepared, a good ventilation of the building is assured, and the pedestrian is in good condition, and confident of success. A promenade concert will be given in the afternoon and evening.

Col. HARDEE, for several years past Clerk of the Special Term of the Supreme Court, left yesterday for a brief visit to his early home in Macon, Ga. Refined and courteous in a high degree, the Colonel has commended himself to the respect and esteem of all whose duties have necessarily brought them in contact with him.

On the application of Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER a writ of error was, yesterday, granted in the case of "Dr." LOOKUP EVANS, recently convicted in the Court of General Sessions, and sentenced to State Prison for three years by Judge BEDFORD.

There will be a celebration under the auspices of the congregation of St. Paul's Church, at Ninth-avenue, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, in honor of Pope PIUS, on the evening of the 16th inst. A band of music will be in attendance, and there will be a display of fireworks, with illumination of the buildings.

At about 9 o'clock last evening, an unknown man, while partially intoxicated, was drowned while bathing in the East River, at Thirty-third-street. His clothing is at the East Thirty-fifth street Police Station.

The little ship *Ragusa* was spoken in latitude 41° 21', longitude 59° 25', by the bark *Hannibal*, which arrived here yesterday.

The magnificent new club-house of the Americus Club at Indian Harbor, Greenwich, Conn., was formally opened yesterday, by a banquet of the members and a few friends. The Club will not receive visitors for several days yet.

Since the opening of the Pension Bureau, on Monday last, upward of 1,500 payments have been made, representing in the aggregate $45,000. The payments will continue during the present week.

A fine programme will be executed by the Central Park Band at Mount Morris Park, to-morrow afternoon.

The police officers throughout the City donned their Summer uniforms yesterday.

Hon. T. E. CARROLL, of Syracuse, and Col. T. P. BUCHER, of Colorado, are at the Sturtevant House.

BROOKLYN.

The Scrimshaw Paving Company commenced an action in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, against the Controller, for the recovery of $17,000 due to them for work done on Seventh-avenue. Assessment bonds were sold to meet the expenses of this work, and the money raised was placed in the hands of the Controller, who, it is alleged, placed it in the City Treasury, whence it cannot be drawn except by an order of the Common Council, signed by the Mayor. For that reason judgment is sought against the Controller personally. Decision was reserved.

In the Surrogate's Court, during the past week, the following wills were proved and letters of administration granted: Wills proved—Catherine Ahrens, Michael Whaley, Eliza W. Lynde, Emeline Thomson, Henry Wolters, of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estate of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Frederick Tewsley, James Williams, Mary E. Stewart, Juliana Ehlers, formerly Juliana Kennopky, Thomas Kerrigan, John S. Chauncey, Mary Christopher, of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of James Wells were granted to William Anderson; of Annie E. Angevine, Ida F. Angevine and Phebe Angevine, to Samuel M. Haskins, of Brooklyn.

The Evergreens Cemetery case, which for the past year has in one shape or other been constantly before the Courts, came up before Justice PRATT again yesterday on a motion made by the President and Trustees for an injunction to restrain the Receiver from selling any part of the land. The matter was referred to Hon. B. F. TRACEY to take evidence and report.

At the request of several citizens, Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE will deliver a new lecture, entitled "Slices of European Travel Cooked for an American Audience," on Thursday evening next, at the Tabernacle. The proceeds are to be applied to the building fund of the Tabernacle.

At the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, Judge GILBERT rendered a decision ordering a new trial in the KELLOGG divorce case, and allowing $500 to the defendant for her expenses during the trial, and $500 to her attorney for his services.

The dry-goods store of J. F. CLOSE, at the corner of Kent and Myrtle avenues, was damaged by fire to the extent of $500, at a late hour on Friday night. Insured for $3,000 in the Mechanics' Insurance Company.

PATRICK J. RYAN, a resident of New-York City, was arrested and arraigned before Justice EAMES, Williamsburg, yesterday, on a charge of forging FRANK PFEIFFER'S name to an order for twenty-five pounds of sugar.

THOMAS NOLAN, aged seven years, residing at No. 139 Eighteenth-street, was shot in the knee last night by JAS. KYORR, who discharged the revolver accidentally. The wound is of a serious character.

OWEN WARD died at the City Hospital yesterday from injuries received in a rolling mill on Front-street. Coroner JONES will hold an inquest to-morrow.

LAWRENCE MULLEN, residing at the corner of Atlantic and Carlton avenues, had his jaw fractured yesterday by the crank of a derrick at the foot of Wolcott-street.

The residence of Mr. C. DINSMORE, on Clinton-street, was entered by thieves yesterday, and $250 worth of silver-ware stolen therefrom.

Mlle. NILSSON will, it is understood, sing this morning in Plymouth Church, by invitation of Mr. BEECHER.

The Police made 433 arrests during the past week.

STATEN ISLAND.

The first out-door concert of the season was held last evening at Kosts Manor House, near Staten Island four corners. The band has been engaged by subscription of the residents of the Island to give concerts every Saturday evening through the season.

NATHAN WOOD, PAT MEEHAN and HUGH PARSLEY, Sandy Hook pilots, were committed to the County Jail yesterday by Judge GARRETT for disorderly conduct.

The Police Commissioners of Richmond County met yesterday at Port Richmond and dismissed Mr. HITCHCOCK as Clerk to the Board.

NEW-JERSEY.

JOHN SMITH, a saloon-keeper in Jersey City, was arrested yesterday, by Deputy Marshal BAILEY, on a charge of having violated the Internal Revenue law. He gave bail in $4,000 to answer, and a bond for $8,000 for the right to keep his establishment open pending the judicial investigation. SMITH alleges that the Deputy Marshal acted in collusion with one FISHER, the purchaser of the liquor.

Letters of administration have been issued to S. C. VAN RENSALLAER, at Newark, on the estate of JAS. S. VAN COURTLAND, valued at $184,000. VAN COURTLAND was a resident of Belleville, and had for fifty years lacked sufficient mental power to care either for his property or for himself.

A strawberry, ice-cream and floral festival, under the auspices of the Young People's Association of the First Presbyterian Church, Woodside, will be held in the building, corner of Belleville-avenue and Berkley-street, Woodside, to-morrow evening.

JAMES COOPER, a newly-liberated convict, was arrested yesterday, while in the act of rifling a desk in the office of CARMAN'S saw-mill, in Jersey City. He assaulted the watchman of the saw-mill, and Sergeant TINDELL, of the Fourth Precinct, while being conveyed to the Police Station. He was committed for trial.

MICHAEL MULLANEY and his brother OWEN, belonging to Bayonne, were arraigned before Justice MARTIN yesterday, on a charge of brutally beating "Andy" SALTERS in a saloon on the previous night. They gave bail in $500 each to preserve the peace.

JAMES FRASER, a mason, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday on a charge of knocking down and kicking ELLEN MCCLOSKEY, who formerly lived in FRASER'S house, and who called yesterday for a fan she had left there. FRASER was held for examination.

Messrs. DANIEL DODD and FRANCIS MACKIN, together with other monied men of Newark, have purchased 355 acres of land at Long Branch for speculative purposes. The price paid was $100,000.

Mr. JAMES A. WILSON, President of the Newark Typographical Union, died in that city yesterday. He was connected with the Odd Fellows and the American Mechanics Organization.

An iron-pipe, weighing 300 pounds, fell upon the foot of FRANK JONES, in Hoboken, yesterday, crushing it so badly that amputation will be performed. He was taken to the Sisters Hospital.

RICHARD SCULL, while working on a schooner in Hoboken, yesterday, fell through the hatchway, and was dangerously injured about the skull.

Gen. THEODORE RUNYON has been elected President of the Board of Directors of the new Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank at Newark.

The paymaster of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company disbursed $44,000 to the employes of the road yesterday.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—Commander John N. Quackenbush is ordered to command the *Wasp*, in the South Atlantic Fleet, on the 23d inst. Lieut.-Commander James O. Kane, is detached from the command of the *Wasp* and ordered to return home. Lieut.-Commander Charles F. Schmitz is detached from the naval station at Mound City, Ill., and ordered to special ordnance duty at Pittsburg, Penn. Lieut.-Commander James D. Marvin, from special ordnance duty in Europe, and ordered to return home. Lieut. Francis N. Gove has been relieved from special ordnance duty at Pittsburg and ordered to torpedo duty.

[Advertisement.]

To have elegant light biscuits, rolls, buckwheat cakes, fruit dumplings, &c., you should use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Ask your grocer for it.

[Advertisement.]

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL is indorsed by nearly 100 leading Fire Insurance Companies of New-York.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 10—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 91⅝ for money and 91⅝@91¾ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅝; 1865, old, 90⅝; 1867, 92⅛; Ten-forties, 88¼.

LONDON, June 10—1½ P. M.—Consols, 91⅝ for money and the account. American Securities, Five-twenty Bonds, 62s, 90⅝; 65s, 90⅝; 67s, 92⅝; Ten-forties, 88⅜.

PARIS, June 10.—French Rentes are quoted at 53f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firmer; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—1½ P. M.—BACON, 37s. for Cumberland Cut.

LIVERPOOL, June 10—3 P. M.—COTTON closed firmer; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d. The sales of the day foot up 20,000 bales, including 10,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton at sea nearly due, from Savannah or Charleston, at 8 5-16d. for Middling. BREADSTUFFS quiet. PROVISIONS dull. LARD, 47s. 6d. BACON, 39s. 6d. for Short Rib Middles.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 10—*In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Connell and 2 children, H. S. Connell, Miss Connell, Master Connell and maid, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Richards, Mr. and Miss Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wallerman, G. W. Williams, Miss J. Brush, G. B. English, M. Hunter, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Jones, 2 children and servant, Miss M. A. Buchan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Eatin, Mrs. H. Glenn, Mrs. F. E. Eames, Mrs. W. P. Campbell, Mrs. R. Beatter, Mr. and Mrs. Clapp, Mr. Moss and infant, Mrs. W. C. Crane, Mrs. O. T. Johnson, Dr. Whitehead, Miss M. Whitehead, G. A. Moss, Master W. Richards, C. Marshall, W. F. Brush, Mr. Hergeworth, Benjamin Way, K. Philips, Jr., R. Moran, H. Reogh, W. H. Jordan, T. Powell, R. Duhaart, J. Haworth, C. Mackenzie, A. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Siddons and servants, G. H. Fisher, L. Graegen, H. Baunmore, W. H. Hughes, H. Bishop, J. Gill, Miss A. Keith and 2 children, G. C. Rogers, Wm. M. Reeves, Miss A. Shakelford, Miss J. Truss, L. Cress, Rev. A. T. Turner, P. S. Sinclair, Mrs. S. J. Laurence and maid, C. Fox, D. Macfarland, W. G. Mackenzie, Miss M. E. Macfarland, Mrs. C. Macfarland, G. T. Fox, Miss M. Patrick, Mrs. J. C. Work, Miss J. C. Work, Miss E. Work, D. Maning, A. Kennedy, B. Illingworth, J. Yunker, Miss E. Yunker, Mr. and Mrs. Pequignot, M. J. Vaughan, T. Taylor, H. B. Bowen and valet, Mr. and Mrs. S. Ward and 3 children, infant and servant, J. Leddin, Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, Wm. Kennedy, A. Mareneo, C. Mareneo, D. Beres, P. Alison, W. Y. S. Cochnyne, J. Rosenthal, Y. A. Campbell, J. Wood, Miss E. Clifford, Miss L. English, D. Stonall, J. Wright, H. A. Shackelford, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Holland, W. Pereau, J. Pereira, J. D. Restrepe, Mr. Berenerday.

JUNE 10—*In steam-ship Europa, for Liverpool.*—John Jordon, John Owen, Dr. Calhoun, David Williamson, E. R. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, Oliver Leachars, W. P. Snow, Mrs. I. S. Stevenson, Charles Stevenson, W. A. Beckford, Mrs. Beckford, John Todd, Thomas Gallagher, Mrs. Swanson and child, Miss M. Taylor, Capt. John Robertson, C. H. Robertson, George H. Johnston, George W. Lutes, Rev. C. A. Harvey, Mrs. Loudon, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Martin and child, Thomas Brown, Mrs. Brown, Miss Agnes Brown, John Burden, Mrs. Burden, Miss M. Burden, James Burden, W. L. Irving, Mrs. Irving, Miss Irving, Miss J. T. McKnight, Mrs. McKnight, Wm. Crawford, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. O. H. Irish, John Gilmour, Mrs. Gilmour, James Shiels, Mrs. Shiels, Miss Shiels, Mrs. Charles McLean, Chas. H. Achrane, Rev. John C. Lelan, Louis Tratter, Wyndham Clark, Francis Gallagher, Mrs. Gallagher, four children and servant, Wm. Davisens, W. A. Edgurton, Jas. Bannatyne, G. G. Styles, Mrs. Styles, Miss Styles, Wm. Craig, J. Donnell, Henry Benson, J. Donnell, Armand F. Haus, Horace N. Seaver, Jr., Peter Johnston, and other passengers in the steerage.

JUNE 10—*In steam-ship City of Washington, for Liverpool.*—Miss English, Mrs. J. Bastible, Mrs. Ware and child, Mrs. Linder, Mrs. Linder, Jr., Rev. Peter Byrne, E. S. Edwards, Miss Swanevick, Mrs. M. Florence and child, Mr. Swanevick, Robert Finnegan, J. Deuings, H. O. Barnard, J. K. Lees, John D. Kelly and wife, Mrs. Dr. Jordan, Edward Buckley, Dr. A. Thorpe, Rev. J. K. Bastibill, John Priestman, Capt. J. M. Gilvray, G. B. Mickle and wife, J. G. Marshall, Mr. Cogswell, Capt. J. English, H. Brightman and wife, Hugh Brady, Miss Margt. A. Brady, H. G. Green, A. W. Franklin, R. W. Shale, P. D. Germern and wife, Mrs. Marsden, Dr. Nelson C. Gregory, P. Matthews, Thos. Russell, wife and child, F. B. Hayward and wife, Prof. Oswark, Dan. Leahy, Mr. Hande, Mr. Glass, Adolphus Brown and wife, Frank Rasher, Jas. E. Overbaugh, James J. Kelso, Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, James Forrester, Rev. F. A. Deasey, X. McNerius, J. Moran, C. Ghio, Pat. Doherty, Rafeel Vase, S. Whittle, Rev. J. Maguire, J. T. Magin, Mr. Middleton, Jas. McNeeley, Mr. Hunter.

JUNE 10—*In steam-ship Virginia, for Liverpool.*—W. L. Eaton, G. A. Lewis, A. Moore, Mrs. A. Berry, Master Berry, Mrs. Cromie, Mrs. Brown and nurse, J. B. Scott, J. Williamson, James Forrester, R. Wylie, H. King, W. Bahlag, Mrs. F. McGinn, Miss A. McGinn, Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart, Mrs. Lewis, Miss A. Perzott, Mrs. Betbille, Mrs. Hanna, Miss Hanna, Miss A. McGovern, J. Hyslop, J. Floyd, S. Dolby, J. Burton, J. Posting, J. N. Posting, Miss L. Whiting, Miss J. Whiting, H. Stanley, Mrs. H. Stanley, H. White, J. Bailey, J. E. Goodwin, Mrs. P. Thomson, T. E. Hayes, P. Jones, R. Brennan, Mrs. R. Brennan, Miss Marcello, J. H. Jack.

JUNE 10—*In steam-ship Samaria, for Liverpool.*—W. Defendorff, G. Defendorff, M. J. Blackburn, Miss M. Defendorff, C. W. A. Rappard, Master Kunistam, J. W. Way, W. C. B. de Grenary, Mr. and Mrs. Smith Cregan, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Flynn and 2 children, J. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. James, E. Kemble, W. McCall, Mr. and Mrs. H. Muser and child, F. S. Sattur, J. W. Burton, C. W. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Keyhel, W. S. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Patten and child, C. C. Peopler, Mr. Hamilton, J. B. Quaite, E. F. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rome and daughter, E. Kirkpatrick.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—J. F. Hanscomb, Wm. Warren, Jas. McIntyre, J. H. Blanchard, Wm. Kilbor, H. C. Wood, Mr. Bridgham, James Cornell and lady, F. Reynolds and lady, Henry A. Coombe, lady and child, and 16 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4:28 | Sun sets.....7:31 | Moon rises.....1:17
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..2:45 | Gov. Island..3:34 | Hell Gate.....4:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, June 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Washington, Jones, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Samaria, (Br.,) Billings, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Europa, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Deutschland, (N. G.,) Neynaber, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Tillie, Deering, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Emily B. Souder, Crowell, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; Ashland, Moore, Fernandina, Jas. Hand; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Geo. B. Merrick; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Gulf Stream, McCreevy, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; John W. Garrett, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell & Co.; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Nuova Rattler, (Ital.,) La Cammare, Bristol, E., A. P. Agresta; Expounder, Crocker, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Ocean Pearl, (Br.,) England, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Lorena, Patterson, Cork or Falmouth, Carver & Barnes; Elgin, (Br.,) Saville, Stockholm, Boyd & Hincken; Eliza White, Mahoney, Seville, Miller & Houghton; Euclid, (Br.,) Key, Queenstown, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Florence Baker, (Br.,) Churchill, Stettin, Boyd & Hincken; Anton, (N. G.,) Fricke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Marie, (Fr.,) Olivier, Point-a-Pitre, H. A. Suan & Son.; Tangier, Bangor, H. W. Loud & Co.

Brigs Water Lily, Means, St. Kitts, Brett, Son & Co.; Annie Gardner, Gardner, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; Alex. Nickels, Peterson, Ponce, P. R., Thompson & Hunter; Naiad, (Br.,) Eve, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Harry, Brown, Brunswick, Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schrs. Sybil, (Br.,) Fleming, St. Johns, P. R., James W. Elwell & Co.; Promenader, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; S. C. Noyes, Bradley, Newburyport; Chas. C. Dame, Beverage, St. Mark, B. J. Wenberg; Jas. Ratchford, (Br.,) George, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Bucco, (Br.,) Chalmers, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Ocean Belle, (Br.,) Branscombe, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Luola Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Maxon Rogers, Jackson, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; Idella Small, Robbins, Deer Isle, B. J. Wenburg; Sophia Wilson, Walls, Philadelphia, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Jason, Willey, Machiasport, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Fred. Smith, Smith, Newburyport, H. W. Loud & Co., Benson English, Kelley, Wickford, Ferguson & Wood; Splendid, Phinney, Providence; Sarah B. Bulkley, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.

Canal boats E. J. Vickery, Haight, Oswego, Nat. Transportation Co.; C. W. Smith, Austin, Oswego.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool May 30 and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Morton, New-Orleans June 3, with mdse. and 90 passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship United States, Roberts, Fall River.

Bark Abraham Lincoln, (Ital.,) Bonfanti, Messina 63 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 28; had light winds and fine weather.

Bark Friedlief, (Norw.,) Vogt, Cardiff 39 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Co. Made the Northern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Gefion, (Norw.,) Leversen, Cardiff 49 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had westerly winds to the Banks, and from thence light winds and calms; May 20, lat. 46 20, lon. 47, passed 3 icebergs.

Bark Hannibal, (of Boston,) Goodspeed, Hamburg 55 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to master. June 1, lat. 41 27, lon. 59 25, spoke boat City of Ragusa, hence for Liverpool, 9 ds. out.

Bark Aukathor, (Nor.,) Skeen, Cardiff 44 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had strong westerly gales on the passage, and has been 20 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Teaser, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Delfosal, Port Morant, Jam., 13 ds., with logwood and cocoanuts to G. de Cordova & Co. Has had heavy E. N. E. gales, with much rain, the entire passage.

Bark Ober Burgermeister von Winter, (N. G.,) Schmidt, Newcastle, Eng., 57 ds., with coal to order—vessel to master. Came the northern passage, and had 25 ds. of light winds and fogs.

Bark Industrie, (Nor.,) Tonnesen, Newcastle 50 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage, and been 15 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and from Bermuda, 7 ds., with produce to Middleton & Co.

Brig Tally Ho, (of East Machias,) Chisham, Zaza, 13 dys, with sugar to Simon deVisser, vessel to F. Talbot & Co.; has had fine weather the first part of the passage, with heavy weather the latter part; sld. in co. with bark Trait d'Union for New-York.

Brig Nereus, (of St. John, N. B.,) Gibbons, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Wm. Ingalls. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig W. W. Lord, (of Pictou,) Babbin, Sydney, C. B., 14 ds., with 485 tons coal to C. B. Swain & Son. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Nuevitas, Crosby, Portland 15 ds., with lumber to Bell & Bros.

Schr. Angie Amsbury, (of Quincy,) Jones, St. Croix 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros. & Coffey—vessel to John S. Ingraham & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage; June 4, lat. 31, lon. 68 58, spoke brig Eagle, from Rio Janeiro, for Baltimore.

Schr. C. S. Bushnell, (of New-Haven,) Mayo, Middlesboro, Eng., 31 dys, with railroad iron to order, vessel to Bentley, Miller & Thomas; came the northern passage, and had fine weather.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Smith, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Hattie A. Butler, Strickland, Portland, Conn., for Baltimore.

Schr. Almira, Van Cleaf, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Mount Hope, Allen, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Phenix, Thompson, Portland, with lumber to Master.

Schr. Col. Eddy, Day, Portland, with lumber to Hamlin, Patton & Co.

Schr. A. M. Smith, Harris, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Eastern Belle, Parker, Frankfort, with stone for Brooklyn bridge.

Schr. Julia Clinch, Maloney, St. John, N. B., 9 ds. with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Bennett, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. E. C. Dennison, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Davison, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Hobbie, Albany for New-Haven.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Dibble, Providence for Rondout.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Oasco, Gorham, St. John, N. B., 8 ds. with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Francis Ellen, Warren, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Josephine, Cone, Branford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Amelia, Jones, Albany for Stamford.

Schr. M. G. Leonard, Lyman, Virginia.

Schr. Orion, Sherman, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. G. W. Cummings, Bolt, Rondout, for Boston

Schr. G. L., Horace, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. Knight, Hall, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Defiance, Perry, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Anadir, Norwood, Jonesport.

Schr. Undine, Emmons, Portland, Conn.

Schr. L. S. Hatch, Hill, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Celestia, Phelps, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Percy, Colwell, New-London.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Providence.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Fair Wind, Fossett, New-Haven.

Schr. Miss A. Pratt, Pratt, Portland, Conn.

Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Parker, Providence.

Schr. Gloucester, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. Fannie G. Warner, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Hattie Low, Hallock, New-Haven.

Schr. James Nelson, Paul, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Medallion, Jackson, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. S. K. Lane, Robinson, Yarmouth.

WIND—Sundown, moderate E. S. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Algeria, Samaria; City of Washington and Virginia, for Liverpool; Europa, for Glasgow; Deutschland, for Bremen; Tillie, for Galveston; Emily B. Souder, for New-Orleans; Ashland, for Fernandina; Montgomery and San Salvador, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Wyanoke and Geo. B. Upton, for Richmond.

Miscellaneous.

The sloop George H. Davis, Dewart, from Hoboken for Bridgeport, before reported ashore in Hell Gate, was got off by Wreck-master Brown this A. M., and put on the beach at Astoria.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 10.—Arr. steamer Nereus, New-York; brig E. Emery, Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, June 9.—Arr. schrs. General Grant, Baltimore, Rockport; Julia E. Gamage, New-York, Boston; Island Belle, do.; Lena Hunter and Emma B. Graham, Boston, Philadelphia; Josiah Whitehouse, do., Georgetown, D. C. Sld, the entire fleet.

GET THE BEST.
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW READY
Gauze Under-wear,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Elegant Neck-wear,
English Umbrellas,
Suspenders,
Bathing Suits,
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs,
Drawers,
AND ARE MAKING ADDITIONS
DAILY FROM THEIR
WORK-ROOMS
AND
IMPORTATIONS.

Wilson & Greig,
NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.
WILSON & GREIG.
NEW WHITE LAWN COSTUMES.
WILSON & GREIG.
COSTUMES IN THE NEW COLORED BATISTE.
WILSON & GREIG.
LARGE STOCK OF WHITE PIQUE AND LINEN COSTUMES.
WILSON & GREIG.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WILSON & GREIG.
INFANTS' WARDROBES, COMPLETE IN EVERY ARTICLE.
WILSON & GREIG.
MISSES' AND BOYS' BRAIDED AND TRIMMED LINEN AND MARSEILLES BLOUSES AND DRESSES.
AGES FROM TWO TO TWELVE YEARS, COMMENCING AT $1 50.
WILSON & GREIG.
COSTUMES of every description in BLACK SILK, BLACK GRENADINE, BLACK CASHMERE, BUFF LINEN, GRAY LINEN, STRIPED CAMBRIC, WHITE LAWN, BUFF LAWN, WHITE and BUFF PIQUE, as well as all the new SPRING and SUMMER FABRICS, at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PRICES.
WILSON & GREIG.
FRENCH ORGANDIE OVER-DRESSES and BRETELLES, FRENCH ORGANDIE POLONAISES, JACKETS and SKIRTS, some of which are exceedingly handsome.
WILSON & GREIG.
Just received, a choice assortment of PARIS EMBROIDERED COSTUMES in the latest FRENCH MUSLIN; also, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S PARIS EMBROIDERED MARSEILLES WALKING COATS and DRESSES.
WILSON & GREIG.
Just received, Paris embroidered PERCALE DRAWERS, NIGHT-GOWN YOKES, COLLARS and CUFFS, BABIES' NAINSOOK YOKES.
WILSON & GREIG.
English cotton HOSIERY, in all sizes; superior makes of real Balbriggan hose.
Boudier's celebrated KID GLOVES in new shades.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
A choice assortment of real CLUNY LACES, new shades.
NEW PARASOLS, NEW TIES, NEW EMBROIDERIES.
WILSON & GREIG.
DRESS-MAKING under the most competent management. Orders filled with promptness and satisfaction. Special attention to mourning and wedding orders.
WILSON & GREIG.
DRESS GOODS re-marked at a great reduction in price. Choice assortment of Batiste LINEN and LAWN, in the new shades. WHITE LINEN for costumes, a new article.
WILSON & GREIG,
No. 771 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

DENSLOW & BUSH'S "SAFETY" OIL

SAFEST OIL KNOWN.
ENQUIRE FOR IT.

WILL NOT EXPLODE. Guaranteed to stand a fire test over 150 degrees Fahrenheit, being the highest fire test, consequently the safest oil in the United States. It is over forty degrees higher fire-test than oil in common use, and PERFECTLY PURE, CONTAINING NO CHEMICALS NOR MIXTURES. A lighted lamp may be upset and broken without fear of explosion or fire. It is urgently recommended by the Fire Underwriters and Fire Insurance Companies of New-York, and indorsed by thousands of families of New-York, as ABSOLUTELY SAFE, BRILLIANT AND ODORLESS, and it burns in common kerosene lamps, more economical than common oil. For sale by all grocers, druggists, and crockery dealers in the United States. The trade supplied direct from the factory or by the wholesale dealers in the principal cities.
DENSLOW & BUSH,
No. 130 Maiden-lane, New-York.
P. S.—Five gallons expressed for $3 to any place where not sold.

Warren Range,
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